

SENATE PASSES
TAX BILL WITH
\$456,000,000 CUT

Adds \$126,000,000 to House
Reductions—Levy on Es-
tates Repealed

FINAL ENACTMENT
BY MARCH 15 HOPED

Measure Now Goes to Joint
Conference for Comprom-
ise With House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Standing pat for a reduction of nearly \$500,000,000 in the annual federal tax burdens, the Senate passed the revenue measure late last night, 58 to 9.

The \$126,000,000 cut made by the Senate over the House bill must run the fire of conference between the two Houses which will begin the first of next week with a view to final enactment of the measure in time to make the reductions effective with the filing of first tax returns on March 15.

Conferees are warned in advance by Secretary Mellon that the condition of the Treasury will not permit of the \$456,000,000 reduction carried by the Senate bill. President Coolidge is confident the conference committee will bring the total near enough to the \$330,000,000 proposed by the House bill to permit him with safety to sign the measure.

Treasury Estimates

Under present estimates by the Treasury, levies sufficient to yield \$100,000,000 more than would be provided for by the Senate must be restored to the bill.

Besides accepting all of the reductions proposed by the House, the Senate made these major changes in the bill:

Repealed the inheritance tax.

Struck out the tax on admissions and dues.

Eliminated the tax on passenger automobiles.

Repealed the capital stock tax, but increased the 12 1/2 per cent corporation tax 1 per cent.

Cut \$23,000,000 from the surtaxes on incomes between \$24,000 and \$100,000.

Action Came Suddenly

Final action by the Senate came suddenly after controversy among Democrats over the compromise made by the majority members of the Finance Committee with Republicans by which the 20 per cent maximum surtax rate was agreed to in return for greater reductions on the surtax rates applying on the smaller incomes.

After the heated exchanges the Norris 25 per cent maximum surtax amendment was voted down 44 to 22 with 15 Democrats and 29 Republicans standing for the 20 per cent compromise rate.

A last minute effort by Administration leaders to restore the tax on admissions and dues to the bill failed on a vote of 40 to 27, 14 Republicans joining the almost solid Democratic line-up in reaffirming the previous 35-to-34 vote of the Senate for repeal of the tax.

Another vote on repeal of the inheritance tax found the Senate divided 40 to 23 in support of its former action in eliminating the levy.

CREW OF APIS RESCUED

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13 (AP)—All of the members of the crew of the German steamship Apis were rescued when she was abandoned at sea 1380 miles east of Cape Race last Friday.

This was learned definitely today with the arrival here of the Dutch steamer Driebergen, which removed the men from the craft. The rescued party numbered 24.

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Federal Co-operation in Oil
Industry Called Real Need

Mark Requa, War-Time Oil Head, Tells Board
Production Must Balance Consumption

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—"Rational co-operation between the Government and the petroleum industry to the end that production will at all times balance consumption as near as may be with regard to adequate reserves above ground to meet temporary deficiencies" is fundamentally the petroleum problem, Mark Requa, California, head of oil conservation during the war, told the hearing of the Federal Oil Conservation Board.

This is not an easy thing to bring about, however, Mr. Requa admitted, since it involves elements fundamental in the theory of American government.

"National defense and public welfare demand most efficient use of petroleum resources, that conservation of the wasting asset, so that the public may derive the greatest benefit over the longest period," he laid down as an uncontested premise, following it with the statement that, according to investigations made by the American Petroleum Institute, the known oil in the United States is sufficient to last eight years if consumption does not increase and if all can be got out in that time.

If, as has been claimed, 26,000,000,000 barrels will eventually be recovered by methods not largely known there might be enough for

one generation if it could be obtained in time.

Mr. Requa said that if 26,000,000,000 barrels were going to be used to roast peanuts on the corner it was a large amount, but that if it was going to supply future wants of the American people it was small potatoes.

Facts point to the necessity for efficient use of what we have—that spells conservation, he pointed out.

Taking up the question whether the consumer is best served by the present system of transportation and distribution, L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Market-ers' Association, Chicago, said that oversupply has forced the industry to find new outlets through inferior uses that have built up a dangerous semblance of increased demand; that overproduction is due to too much fresh capital being lured into the oil business; and that conservation can never be properly done until the oil industry has been established on a segregated basis, producing, transporting, refining and distributing.

At the concluding session, W. S. Farish, president of the American Petroleum Institute, asked that the board, before arriving at a decision, give Charles E. Hughes on behalf of the institute opportunity to present an analyzed program.

FRENCH CARTEL
PLAN SHATTERED

Briand Government Must
Show How Necessary Funds
Are to Be Obtained

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Aristide Briand, the Premier, won an overwhelming but dangerous victory in his struggle with the cartel when, suddenly, posing a question of confidence, he obtained 326 votes against 183. The Socialists united against him, also the Communists and a number of Radicals. The Nationalists voted for him, while the Radical Party split into three, some voting for some against, some abstaining. It would appear that the Premier was entirely successful and his tactics in waiting for his own moment justified.

But the result produced does not necessarily strengthen his position. It may even weaken it. A great part of his former majority is now openly opposed to him, while the Nationalists, though obliged to support him on this occasion, do not intend to rally definitely behind him. His ground was cleverly chosen. The question at issue was a financial plan by which the state would become part heritor. The proposal was described as revolutionary, and certainly a diversion of a portion of the state property to the state, not by way of taxation, but by way of inheritance, shocked French traditional sentiment.

It would mean, in most cases, a computerized share of property for a proper division between the state and the family.

M. Briand decided to oppose this section of the cartel scheme, not directly but by a counter proposition that the matter be considered later. Pointing out the urgency of financial needs he asked that the controversial clauses be detached for separate subsequent debate. On this the voting came with the result indicated. It is found surprising in all quarters.

It was anticipated that the Nationalists would have abstained, but they explain that it was felt necessary to destroy the menacing Socialist measure, irrespective of whether they voted for or against M. Briand.

Yet undoubtedly the large majority, although accidental, has impressed the Chamber and may start crystallizing a movement long expected, causing the Nationalists to ally themselves with the Radicals against the Socialists. In any case the cartel's plan is absolutely shattered. Its principal dispositions were an obligatory declaration of income without exception, complete suppression of bearer bonds replaced by nominative bonds and the state as a legal heritor. Each proposal has in turn been cleverly wrecked.

Now comes the real test, for the Government must show how the money can be obtained and send a bill to the Senate in a few days. A positive majority is harder to find than a negative majority.

SHIPMENTS OF HARD
COAL NOW EXPECTED
TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 (AP)—

Anthracite, it is expected, will be moving to market Wednesday and Thursday of next week as a result of the strike settlement, slowly at first and spread thinly to cover as many urgent demands as possible. The peak probably will not be reached before the end of the month.

The day the miners will produce coal depends upon when the Union ratifies the agreement reached here yesterday. The Tri-District Convention will meet Tuesday morning in Scranton to ratify the pact. The men will return to work the morning after the ratification.

The mines generally are in good condition, due to the 8000 maintenance men who were permitted under agreement to remain at work.

The United Mine Workers are allowing additional men to go into the underground workings to clean up, free the mines of gas and do necessary timber work to make mining safe.

Chicago Views
Snow Artistry

Students Show Skill During
Holiday—Statues Now
Melting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A gallery of sculpture in melting snow stands today beside the bronze statues of Grant Park, opposite Chicago's busiest boulevard. Two dogs with most expressive ears, a brave statue of Liberty holding high her torch, a big polar bear, Washington crossing the Delaware and an alligator with a toothy mouth are among the many modeled figures which arose as hundreds of small hands worked busily in the second snow modeling contest of the Chicago Board of Education playgrounds.

The young artists did their work on the afternoon of Lincoln's Birthday, a school holiday. The contest, held in the Lake Front Park, near the Art Institute, took place before the eyes of the business world, which found time to leave its typewriters and adding machines to look upon the new play of Chicago children. Pedestrians, policemen, taxi drivers gathered about the busy groups to offer suggestions or praise.

Charles H. English, director of the playgrounds, appeared to have only one concern; how was one to judge the best when one was equally impressed with a lion, crouched on a snow bed, a canoe caliche, a realistic blue, a bust of Lincoln which was no mean resemblance—and, of course, the alligator?

SOVIET UNSATISFIED AT
LATVIAN EXPLANATION

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Feb. 13.—The Soviet Government is not satisfied with the Latvian explanation of the attack on its diplomatic couriers as a mere piece of criminal banditism and desires Russian unofficial participation in the investigation of the incident.

While the Latvian Government has far not communicated the full developments of the inquiry, it is believed here that the incident will probably be settled along lines satisfactory to the Soviet Government.

It pointed out that an economic boycott, such as Russia imposed on Switzerland following the acquittal of the assassin Vorovsky, would operate very disastrously against a country like Latvia, which is very dependent upon transit trade with Russia.

Hope is almost abandoned of a satisfactory settlement of the Soviet-Swiss disagreement, and the desire is expressed here that the disarmament conference will be held in some other country, with which the Soviet Government maintains normal relations.

RUMANIA REJECTS PROPOSAL
TO MEET BAPTIST OBJECTIONSDraft Law as It Stands Contemplates Recognition for Only
Nine Religious Communities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Proposals to regularize the position of Baptists and other religious communities in Rumania are being threatened by a draft law now under consideration in that country but have been rejected according to information received in Baptist circles in London, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

The draft law, as it stands at present, contemplates legal recognition for only nine religious communities, grouping the remainder as "religious associations," and giving them only the status of ordinary political and social associations and clubs.

Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke, Baptist high commissioner in Europe, accordingly proposed to the Rumanian Government the creation of an intermediate category to enable the Baptists and other religious bodies to carry on their work without the danger of undue interference by the authorities.

The proposal has been studied by a committee of the Senate and rejected.

The draft law has now to be reported on by a committee, after which it will go to the Senate and if approved there sent to the Chamber of Deputies for consideration. With the general election approaching, it is possible that the law will be shelved for the time being, but the general expectation is that it will be passed without material alteration, in which case all religious communities, except nine accorded special privileges under the proposed law, will be subject to arbitrary interference by administration or the military and the police.

The law contemplates the possibility of adding to the present list of recognized communities, but the Baptists and several other religious bodies would find it impossible to accept the restrictions involved.

REICH UNEASY
OVER SEAT ON
LEAGUE COUNCIL

Government Opposes Permanent Membership on Council of Other Nations

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The German Government strongly opposes the possible appointment of Poland and Brazil as permanent members of the League of Nations Council at the League's meeting on March 8, and holds that in such a case the German Government would be facing an entirely new situation and would be free to withdraw its application for membership in the League. This The Christian Science Monitor learns from the highest quarters in the Foreign Office. In this respect, item 2 on the program of the League's coming meeting published here, is regarded by the Government as not clear, as it speaks of the discussion of "motions" in the plural, for changes are based on Article 4 of the League Covenant, which affects the composition of the Council.

The question asked here in Government circles is whether the use of the word motions in plural means the increase in the Council's seats from 10 to 11, and the appointment of Germany as a member of the Council be dealt with in two separate motions, or whether the appointment of Germany as a member of the Council is to be treated as one motion, and the appointment of Poland, Brazil and Spain in subsequent motions.

The Reich may ask the Allies their interpretation of this item. Germany wants to be in the League in possession of seats that the Government before the Council considers whether to propose Poland and Brazil as new permanent members of the Council. But if the League's Council decides this at its meeting on March 8, Germany will have been officially admitted to the League.

The Government points out that originally the League's meeting of March 8 was called merely to enable Germany to join it before September, not to discuss the appointment of Poland and Brazil and other Franco-philic nations as permanent members of the Council, but that the Government does not seem to object to Spain obtaining a permanent seat.

Remodeling of League
May Be Brought About

GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 13 (AP)—The extraordinary meeting of the Nations Assembly summoned for March 8 to consider Germany's application for membership, a situation has arisen which may involve remodeling of the League.

The Government asserted that the Assembly called at its brief session yesterday, decided that the Assembly should not only vote on Germany's application, but should also consider any proposal made by the March session of the League regarding the Council's membership.

Spain desires that nations which remained neutral in the World War shall have a permanent place in the deliberations of the Council, while Brazil is anxious that it or some other country of the American Continent should take the vacant seat of the United States until that country signifies its desire to occupy it; likewise Poland also would welcome a permanent seat.

To those who had hoped to confine the election of permanent membership to Germany there was surprise when Spain, Poland and Brazil came out in the open with virtual demands for such seats, and the belief prevailed that other states were likely to advance their candidates at a later date.

Afranio Mello Franco, the Brazilian delegate, asserted that Brazil would accept temporarily the seat given the United States under the Covenant of the League.

Some suspicion is reported to have been aroused in London that Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, has given some sort of promise to Aristide Briand, Premier of France, favorable to the aspirations of Spain, Brazil and Poland for permanent seats on the council. The Liberal press is said to be showing anxiety with regard to the Government's policy in the premises, and that this has been heightened by the exacting answer of Sir Austen, made in the House of Commons on the subject.

The allocation of new seats must be unanimously supported by the present council and its members.

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Government Asks Court
to Halt Food Stores Merger

Equity Suit Filed in New York Based on
Clayton Anti-Trust Act

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—A suit

in equity was filed in Federal Court today by Emory Buckner, United States Attorney, against the National Food Products Corporation. The suit, brought under the Clayton Act, asks the court to enjoin the Food Products Corporation from obtaining further stock in competing corporations already acquired.

The suit is based on a section of the Clayton Act which provides that no corporation shall acquire directly or indirectly the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital of two or more corporations engaged in commerce where the effect of such acquisition may lessen competition between such corporations.

Officers and directors of the National Food Products Corporation were named as defendants.

The formation of the corporation was announced last Jan. 3. It was announced that the new corporation already had acquired some stock in other food product corporations, capitalized at \$160,000,000, which operated approximately 15,000 chain stores.

Government Charges
Corporation's Control
Is Violation of Law

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Department of Justice in its second big anti-trust procedure of the week, asked the federal court in New York for an injunction against another proposed merger of dealers in food products.

The action is against the National Food Products Corporation and nine individuals, and involves some of the most widely known chain store organizations of the country.

The individuals named were H. C. Bohack, C. C. Benedict, Benedict B. S. Halsey, J. A. Macdermott, Charles B. Crane, Ernest H. Wands, William H. Hall, and Ernest J. Hallberg.

It was charged in the Government's petition for a restraining order which was brought under the Clayton Act, that the National Food Products Corporation had acquired through exchange of stock, control of the following companies:

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, National Dairy Products Corporation; H. C. Bohack Company, Inc.; James Butler Grocery Company, United States Stores Corporation, David Pender Grocery Company, First National Stores, Inc.; Abbotts Alderney Dairies, Inc.; the Borden Company, Reid Ice Cream Company, United States Dairy Products Corporation, and the Detroit Creamery Company.

None of the fundamental issues in the coal situation have been touched by another trace has been patched up, Mr. Hultman says.

Discussing the settlement which was drawn up yesterday, Mr. Hultman said:

Domestic anthracite will begin to arrive in Massachusetts about three weeks after mining is resumed, which may not be for a fortnight yet, Mr. Hultman stated, and he points out that it can readily be seen that no considerable amount of anthracite can be received during the remainder of this winter.

In explanation of the results of this winter's cessation of production, Mr. Hultman says:

"For the first time the consumers, by using other fuels, have broken the habit of Pennsylvania's dependence on settling anthracite disputes on the basis of the consumers' necessities. It now remains to be seen whether the consumer will pay the bills incurred by the anthracite industry by its suspension of production."

"The excessive wholesale price for some kinds and sizes of bituminous coal will decline quickly with the resumption of anthracite production, and lower retail prices should be expected for these fuels."

"If householders will continue to use other fuels than anthracite for the remainder of the winter, there will be little or no opportunity for the speculative part of the anthracite industry to reap a harvest and recoup themselves for any losses they may have sustained this winter."

"If consumers will follow this policy, it will prevent bidding for anthracite at any price, while the sale of vast quantities of rock and other unburnable material which has taken place when anthracite began to flow after past disputes in that industry have been terminated. Gumption on the part of the consumer has won the first half of this winter's anthracite battle; a little more gumption will win the whole battle for the consumer."

However, they add, the weather is a big factor to reckon with. A protracted warm spell might affect local prices. Severe cold would help maintain the market.

COMPULSORY RAIL
MERGER OPPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Merchants' Association of New York has gone on record as opposing any form of compulsory rail merger legislation, adding that the railroads be given the right to follow their own business judgment with respect to consolidation with other carriers, subject only to the preservation of such competition and individuality as may be in the public interest.

In order to bring this about it will be necessary to repeal that part of the Interstate Commerce Act which requires the commission to lay down a definite plan for the consolidation of all the railroads in the country into a limited number of systems. The passage of such a repeal was endorsed by the board of directors of the association. At the same time, opposition to the mandatory features of the Cummins bill, which would compel merging within three years, was expressed.

The association also stated that the Morrow bill, which would enable railroads to construct any new line or make an extension of an old line, irrespective of the public necessity therefore, should be opposed.

Talks of Morocco

DANISH PRINCE
PREDICTS PEACE
IN RIFFIAN ZONECaptain of French Foreign
Legion Outlines Bases of
Trade Development

By a Staff Correspondent

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 13.—News of the termination of the coal strike yesterday sent this town into rejoicing such as has not been witnessed since the Armistice. With only the formalities in the way of the conclusion of the anthracite region's most costly and longest strike, the pall of industrial depression had lifted.

Miners' wives and families, who have been forced in recent weeks to depend on credit or charity for necessities, are perhaps the happiest members of the community. Next to them are the small retail tradesmen, whose business has been practically destroyed for the last five months. They quickly announced that credit would be restored.

It is generally declared that the widest use of anthracite substitutes throughout New England, New York and other former hard-coal burning areas, has shortened the strike. The feeling is prevalent that the growing threat of a permanent loss of important industries markets drove the leaders of both sides to come to terms.

Soup kitchens that have been established in local schools to feed the children of striking miners will probably be ended in a few weeks.

Everybody Seems Satisfied

"Everyone is satisfied but the pit ponies!" is the way one miner put it. However, in these coal fields most of the pit ponies have long since been replaced by underground electric rail systems.

Strike cenes that have been customary for the past five months are rapidly disappearing. It is locally that the cminous advertisements of soft coal substitutes which have appeared even in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre newspapers will soon be rendered unnecessary. However, many homes, particularly of the miners, are almost devoid of domestic fuel today, and the practice of surface mining, or coal "bootlegging" as it is called here, continues.

mining have now brought the total loss to 61.1 per cent, and of this total loss of 38.9 per cent; 4.3 per cent is due to the processes of coal preparation.

In early days only lump coal was shipped. Everything else went into the culm banks which furrow the valleys like capable moraines. Later the coal capable of being used commercially was sized down to pea coal and the buckwheat, rice, and barley sizes were discarded. Today all these and even finer sizes are used. One of the principal side industries of the business now is the wash and reclaim what formerly was thrown away.

Other miners besides the Zlotys were busy searching the ground for domestic fuel. Everywhere was rejoicing over the conclusion of the strike. The miners feel that they have been victorious in their demands.

Union maintenance men have been at work all through the winter manning pumps far underground to keep the mines from flooding. The entire anthracite field raises an average of about 11 tons (10.9) of water, for every ton of coal mined. Today the tendency is for the mines to be dug deeper than ever before, and mining is becoming more expensive, with an era of diminishing returns setting in. The loss of coal is largely caused by the necessity of having coal pillars to support the neighboring shafts from caving. The local hills are tunneled through and through with shafts that sometimes lie from 12 to 20 one above the other. In other instances the coal must be left in the ground because it lies under places like Scranton or Wilkes-Barre. Again, large layers of coal are left in place against porous deposits of other minerals where the coal is dangerous underground streams leaking into the shaft.

Mr. Zloty and family finally departed with three sacks full of coal. They were followed as they dragged away their sled with the fuel with shouts from friends and neighbors.

"We'll all be at work soon now!" was the gist of the exclamations.

HENRY KIRKE PORTER LIBRARY GIFT TO BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13 (AP)—Dr. Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of Brown University, announced today that Miss Annie Hageman of Washington, D. C., had given to the university the private library of her stepfather, Henry Kirke Porter of the Brown Class of 1860. The library is a valuable one of more than 2800 volumes.

One of the treasures of the collection is Fine's edition of the works of Horace, in two volumes, amply illustrated, the text as well as the illustrations being wholly the work of the engraver. There are other numerous single volumes of genuine value and many notable sets and choice editions.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ANNOUNCED

Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture entitled, "Man's Unity With God as Revealed by Christian Science," on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture on racial problems by August Claessens, 21 Essex Street, 8:15.
Assembly of the Boston Science and Compass Club, Hotel Somerset, 8.
Intercollegiate Glee Clubs' contest, Jordan Hall, 8:15.
Music
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.
Theaters
Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Hollis—"John Bull's Other Island," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Power of Love," 8:15.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Rainbow Rose," 8:15.
Repertory—"Loyalties," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Is Zat So?" 8:15.
Photoplays
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "The Voice of New Russia," by Scott Nearing, Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.
Address by Dr. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, Old South Meeting House, 3:15.
Lecture on "Panama," by E. B. Eisenmann, Cambridge Museum for Children, 3 Little Street, 2 to 4:30.
Scenes from Shakespeare by Boston Little Theater Players, Boston Public Library, 3:30.
Concert at Boston City Club, 3:30.
Debate, Boston University vs. Oklahoma University, champions of the middle west, Jordan Hall, 8.
Della Baker, soprano, Boston Square and Compass Club, 4 to 6.
Music
Symphony Hall—Gallucci, 3:30; Boston Saxophone Orchestra, 8:15.
Hollis Street Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.
Copley Theater—J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon, 8:15.
Events Monday
Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul streets, Back Bay, 8.
Third of a series of free public lectures on religion by Dr. Alfred North Whitehead, Harvard University, auspices of Lowell Institute, King's Chapel, 2:30.

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R. F. GRANT

NEW BRANCHES BACK PAN-AMERICAN GOAL

Expanding Activities Reported at Annual Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Friendship between North and Latin America gained many new organized spokesmen in the southern republics during the last year, according to the secretarial report at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Pan-American Society of the United States, held here. It was announced that the society had established branches in the capitals of practically all the Latin American republics except Mexico, Honduras and Haiti.

The purpose of the society is to promote friendly feelings chiefly in a social way. During the past two years the society has been selecting the men who would properly typify this thought in South America. In the United States, the work was carried on last year at luncheons and dinners given in honor of visitors of prominence from the Latin-American republics.

Most of the officers and directors were re-elected to serve another year. For president, Severo Mallet-Prevost was re-elected. Honorary presidents are Frank B. Kellogg, Honorable Pueyredon and John Bassett Moore; honorary vice-presidents—Bilhu Root and L. S. Rowe; first vice-president, J. G. White; second vice-president, John Barrett; third vice-president, John L. Merrill; treasurer, Earle Balle.

Council members for the ensuing year are: Spruille Braden, Col. Franklin G. Brown, Newcomb Carlton, James S. Carson, Joseph K. Choate, D. A. de Menocal, Clarence Dillon, Charles V. Drew, A. Stuart Durant, Phanor J. Eder, Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith, F. Abbot Goodhue, Gen. James Harbord, Philip W. Henry, Reeves K. Johnson, Thomas Kearny, Dr. George F. Kunz, Gen. Samuel McRoberts, S. Z. Mitchell, James M. Motley, Robert H. Patchin, William E. Peck, Walter S. Penfield, Frank L. Polk, Franklin Remington, George E. Roberts, Prof. William R. Shepherd, R. A. C. Smith, James Speyer, Henry W. Taft, Walter C. Teagle, Benjamin B. Thayer, Eugene P. Thomas, Elisha Walker and Ernest H. Wands.

CHICAGO AIRPORT PLANS 50 HANGARS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Space for 50 hangars will be provided on the new municipal aviation field, located in the southwest section of Chicago, an airport which now is being prepared for service.

Applications for space have been received from the National Air Transport, Inc., of which Col. Paul Henderson is general manager, from Ford Motor Company and from an eastern company. It is expected that the field will be in use by early summer.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy with some light rain tonight and Sunday; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate to fresh winds from east to south. New England: Cloudy, probably light snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh east and southeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 10
Atlantic City 10
Boston 10
Buffalo 28
Calcutta 84
Chicago 26
Cincinnati 32
Denver 32
Des Moines 36
Eastport 18
Galveston 42
Hatteras 48
Helena 20
Jacksonville 44
Kansas City 38
Los Angeles 52
Memphis 40
Miami 74
Milwaukee 24
Minneapolis 20
New Orleans 60
New York 30
Philadelphia 30
Pittsburgh 34
Portland, Ore. 38
Portland, Me. 38
San Francisco 48
St. Louis 32
St. Paul 28
Seattle 44
Tampa 44
Washington 34

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12 p. m.; Sunday, 12:07 a. m.
Light air vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

CORSELETTES BRASSIERES

Something quite new. Preserves graceful lines. Prevents "spreading" and "bunched up" diaphragm. Suitable for day and evening wear. Custom made. Full figures 2-4 in. without discomfort. Take care diaphragm.
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Our Shop is brimming with Spring things that may be worn now!
Hats, Dresses, Coats, Knitted Sports Clothes, Blouses, Stockings, Sweaters, Sports Suits, Riding and Bathing Togs.
BOSTON
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

OREGON REVIVES COPPER MINING

Improved Methods Make Old Workings Profitable in Snake River District

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Attention in this State and in Idaho is being directed toward the copper mines of Baker County, where activity recently has been renewed and large investments are being made for development purposes. Fifty years ago attempts were made to work copper ores in this district, but lack of transportation and crude methods in handling the ores at that time resulted in abandonment of the work. The veins of ores cutting through this copper belt have been proved by exploration work carried on during the past year.

At the Iron Dye Mine at Homestead, where operations have been carried on with modern methods, the production during the war and since has totaled many millions of pounds. This mine has the largest production of copper to its credit of all the mines in the State.

More than \$500,000 has been spent by the owner of Red Lodge Mine, which is on the Idaho side of the Snake River, in proving the holdings. As a result of this work, ore bodies estimated by engineers to contain nearly \$54,000,000 worth of rich copper, silver and gold ores have been blocked out. Plans for the Red Lodge call for spending \$2,000,000 to put this mine in production. The expenditure will be for roads, working tunnels and reduction plants.

An improvement that would facilitate transport is attracting considerable interest among mine operators on both the Idaho and Oregon sides of the Snake River. It is the building of a bridge over the river at Ballard Landing. Appropriations have been made by the states of Oregon and Washington for this work.

The eastern Oregon copper belt is not a one-mine district, those directly interested declare. At every point where development work has been done, good ore has been found with increasing values as depth is attained under the cappings. Approximately \$15,000 is being spent each month in development work on the copper belt. Already there are seven active companies along the belt in Baker County. Other mining companies are looking to the field. It is expected that two years will see deep mining under way with a railroad to the top of the hill and haul the ore to a centrally located smelter. The smelter logically would be located on the Snake River, where it would be reached by a down grade haul from both the lower Powder River and Snake River sections.

A recent report of the Federal Government says that in the Snake River Canyon not less than 1,000,000 horsepower of hydroelectric power can be developed.

LATIN STUDY LAUDED BY NEWSPAPER MAN

Mr. Sedgwick Says It Gives Color in Expression

Members of the Eastern Massachusetts Section of the Classical Association of New England meeting with the Classical Club of Greater Boston, in Harvard Hall of Harvard University this morning, listened to an address by John Hunter Sedgwick, a Boston newspaper man, on why a journalist would like to learn his Latin again.

Mr. Sedgwick maintained that for variety and shades of meaning, for

color in expression, for spelling and punctuation, Latin is essential to the newspaper man. As newspaper men are frequently speakers it is of almost equal value to him in that capacity, with the added advantage of aiding in the correct pronunciation of words.

Other speakers included Prof. Katharine M. Edwards of Wellesley College, who gave a bit of parody from Euripides, and Prof. H. R. Fairclough of Stanford University, who gave personal reminiscences of a classical scholar in the Balkans.

It was announced that the annual meeting of the New England association will be held in Hartford, Conn., April 9 and 10. Dr. Walton is president of the eastern section and Clarence W. Gleason of Roxbury Latin School is secretary and treasurer.

SCHOLARSHIPS AID HARVARD ENTRANTS

Long Island Club Announces Award Qualifications

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Long Island Club has established two \$300 scholarships for freshmen in Harvard University who are graduates of preparatory or high schools on Long Island. The committee in charge in awarding these scholarships will consider the needs of the applicants, their fitness in character, and scholarly attainments. Students in the three higher grades who are deserving, but who do not win scholarships, will receive aid from the Long Island Club fund of the club, upon approval by the committee. All applications for the scholarships should be made not later than April 1 to Henry J. Davenport, 51 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

"The Long Island scholarships are an old established custom, having been in existence fifteen years or more. Many interesting men have been graduated through their aid," Mr. Davenport said.

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL FAVORS TRACTION PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Progress toward solution of Chicago's long standing traction problem has been made by vote, 10 to 1, of the City Council committee on local transportation favoring issuance by the city of a terminable permit to the traction companies. Municipal ownership is thus disapproved.

Immediate construction of a subway to be paid for by special assessment, was also recommended. A terminable permit ordinance would be submitted to voters, while a move for enabling legislation is made in the state legislature, it is planned.

TALKS TO TELL OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Religion is to be taught through biography during the next six weeks at noonday meetings at the B. F. Keith Theater, Greater Boston. Ministers and bishops are to speak there upon "The Torchbearers of the Living Church," who have exemplified their religion by living it in thought and deed.

Station WEEI will broadcast the meetings daily from 12:15 to 12:45 p. m. The meetings, as usual, are under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. The series will be opened next Wednesday noon by Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church, who will bring with him the quartet of his own organization.

EXPERTS DIFFER ON INSTALMENTS

Dry Goods Convention Hears Views on Future Business of the Country

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—"American business today has made a direct invasion upon the future purchasing power of the country to the extent of \$5,000,000,000," declared Crighton J. Hill of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, in a discussion of installment selling before the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at its closing luncheon here.

"The fact that the business world is run on credit offers a specious and false analogy in the case of much of the installment purchases of today," Mr. Hill declared. "After a careful study of the situation, our organization believes that the trend of installment selling as it exists today is fundamentally unsound and in violation of the primary rules and ethics of good business and sound and sane living."

Henry H. Hutton, president of the Commercial Investment Trust of New York City, presented the opposing view. "Sweeping condemnation of installment selling is not constructive," Mr. Hutton said. "Like-wise those who see the economic advantage of installment selling must stand guard that undesirable tendencies be curbed. I have sufficient faith in the sanity of our finance and banking administrators that they will support those practices which will turn this phase of distribution to the consumer to their advantage."

At the annual banquet of the association the following officers were elected: President, Herbert J. Tilly of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; re-elected; vice-presidents, New England, George W. Milton, of Jordan Marsh Company, Boston; Middle Atlantic States, Ralph C. Hudson, of O'Neill & Co., Baltimore; the South, W. H. Newcomb, of Anderson-Newcomb Company, Huntington, W. Va.; Middle West, Robert W. Pogue, of H. & S. Pogue Company, Cincinnati; the West, George A. Phillips, of the Palace Store Company, Spokane.

Mr. Tilly presided as toastmaster. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. H. Percy Silver, pastor of the Church of the Incarnation (Episcopal), New York, and Charles Eaton, member of the board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A. of New York. A curb on the multiplication of laws, simplification of necessary laws, elimination of useless ones, and effective enforcement of needful laws, were urged by Dr. Silver.

Mr. Eaton disagreed with those who voiced pessimistic predictions about the course of American progress, pointing out the leading position achieved by the United States in political, social, spiritual, and intellectual freedom, and lastly in economic freedom through the widespread diffusion of wealth.

"He said he saw but one danger in connection with the latter, and that was from the new type of banker who has recently come forward with schemes of denatured stock carrying no voting power."

Mr. Eaton specially urged upon the retail dry goods dealers the economic necessity of keeping up to a high level the buying power of the masses as an insurance of business prosperity and against discontent. Good wages and profit sharing were the means for doing this, he said.

HOLYOKE JUNIOR CLUBS INCREASING

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special)—Expansion in equipment, enlarged quarters and a notable increase in the number of clubs enrolled marked last year's work of the Holyoke Junior Achievement Foundation, according to reports made at the annual meeting in achievement rooms at 70 Essex Street last night. Three years ago there were five clubs, operating with a membership of 40, while today there are 70 clubs, operating with 448 boys and girls attending.

Officers elected were: President, Seth L. Bush; vice-president, Miss Ethel T. Dyer; treasurer, William Skinner; clerk, Howard G. Hubbard; finance chairman, Thomas S. Childs.

MISS CAMPBELL of the Hickox Secretarial School

413 Pierce Bldg., Boston, Mass.
The new teaching SPEEDWRITING system is now being taught. The school is now teaching SPEEDWRITING system recently advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Call Kenmore 6040 between 9 and 1

Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON
Compound interest is a new sprout each six months upon the savings plan.
Start a Savings Account Now
Next Interest Date Feb. 16
Deposits nearly.....\$22,000,000
Surplus nearly.....\$1,750,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

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Or on the Premises

136-146 HARRISON AVE.

ONE OF THE BEST BUILDINGS IN BOSTON
for
Wholesale Dry Goods Clothing Trade
Wholesale Furniture Printers Paper Dealers
Modern—Fireproof—All Improvements—
Frontage on 3 Streets—13,300 Sq. Ft. on a Floor
FOR RENT by Floors or as a Whole
Apply to
W. J. McDONALD
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Final Clearance Sale

February 15—5 Days Only
LEFT FROM OUR YEAR-END SALE
Few Corsets, Cloth Corsets, Elastic Step-ins, Rubber Corsets, Slips, Petticoats, marked 50% lower than the January Sale Price.
Some Good Specials in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 40 at only 10c each.
As a special opportunity to secure a Thomas Corset made up in quiet times our regular \$4.50 model to sell at exactly 1/2 price, \$2.25.
These are of imported materials and were made at a time with all the care and attention that made to order garments receive. Each is fresh and clean.

SMUGGLER'S LOT NOT MADE EASY

Many Cross Rio Grande, but Few Elude Desert-Aided Patrol in Texas

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—"We do not try to keep them from crossing; we keep them from getting away after they cross."

This was the statement of D. W. Brewster, immigration officer in charge of the Brownsville district, in explaining why less than 5 per cent of the smugglers of narcotics and liquor and aliens that land on the American side of the Rio Grande ever get outside of what is known as the border district.

"It would be impossible for 1000 men to guard all of the crossings on the Rio Grande," Mr. Brewster said. "This is due to the fact that the Rio Grande is hundreds of miles long, 300 miles in the Brownsville district alone, and any point on it can be used as a crossing. Fifty thousand soldiers during the border trouble failed to keep Mexicans from crossing."

DECREASE IN OPIUM TRAFFIC IS REPORTED

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13 (Special)—India's refusal to sell opium to countries that allow illicit traffic proves that the work to cut down the amount of opium consumed throughout the world is gaining headway, according to Mrs. Helen Howell Moorhead, secretary of the committee on traffic in opium of the Foreign Policy Association, who spoke at a meeting of the City Club here. Mrs. Moorhead returned to the United States recently from Geneva, where she has been studying the opium problem.

"The accomplishment of the opium commission established by the League of Nations has been a real one," said Mrs. Moorhead. "The next step will be to forbid the selling of opium to countries who have not taken action to progressively stop its use."

PILGRIM WOMAN'S CLUB PLAY

Mrs. Frank A. Bradford, drama chairman of the Pilgrim Woman's Club, will present "Alida Perks Up," a three-act comedy by Carl Webster Pierce, next Monday at 2 p. m. at the clubhouse. The cast includes Mrs. W. J. H. Worthington, Mrs. Warren E. Kennedy, Mrs. William A. Sampson, Mrs. Gilbert L. Ogier, Mrs. F. E. Dickey, Mrs. Frank J. Iebister, Mrs. Oliver F. Davenport, Mrs. Frederick R. Abbe, Miss Anna M. Gillis, Mrs. Frank W. Prescott, Mrs. Alfred W. Tobin, Mrs. George M. Bingham, Mrs. Addison C. Getchell, chairman of education, has introduced a new feature which has met with great approval. A brief talk is given at each meeting on "Words Often Mispronounced."

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IMPORTANT CHANGES

Effective March 1, 1926
Banking Hours: 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Close at 12 M. on Saturdays during July and August
Friday opening 4 to 8 P. M. Discontinued
Deposits go on interest the tenth day of each month.
Dividends payable April 15 and October 15
Dividends paid continuously for nearly one hundred years.
4 1/2 % Paid Since April, 1918
Deposits and withdrawals by mail. Send for Circular.
Deposits.....Nearly \$22,000,000
Surplus.....Nearly 1,750,000
Next Interest Day, Feb. 16

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Buy your new fur coat now. Wear it now. Enjoy its comfort and luxury. Enjoy the pride of possessing a quality fur coat of carefully selected pelts, beautifully made—and
Just 50 Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats
\$245.00
Large crushed collars of skunk, cocoa or viatic-dyed squirrel. Sizes up to 44.
SECOND FLOOR

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Our Watchwords Are—
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ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
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Pay Next October

8 Months from

MEXICO FIRM ON ALIEN LAW

Ten Foreign Priests Are Deported—Native Ministers Is Rule

MEXICO, CITY, Feb. 13 (AP)—Ten foreign priests have been deported from Mexico, eight more are held for expulsion, and the police are seeking others alleged to have violated the Mexican Constitution. It is officially announced. The Department of the Interior has given 24 hours' notice for closing several schools and asylums conducted under religious management.

Reports appear in the newspapers, but thus far they have not been confirmed officially, that foreign Protestant clergymen in addition to Roman Catholic clergymen may be deported under the constitutional requirement that a minister of any religion in Mexico must be native-born. Five churches in Mexico City where the deported priests officiate are closed, because they are now without clergymen.

Naturalization Urged
It is said that suggestions are being made that foreign priests become naturalized Mexican citizens in order to conform with the requirements of the Mexican constitution. The suggestion was put forward in connection with the reported movement of the Mexican Government to nationalize all property of the Roman Catholic Church in the country and the alleged arrest of a number of Spanish priests.

It is reported that some Spanish priests have applied for naturalization. Under a strict interpretation of the Constitution it is asserted that such action would not settle the question, because the Constitution specifies that the minister of any religion in Mexico must be Mexican by birth.

No official announcement has been made as to whether Spanish priests arrested will be deported. The district court is continuing its investigation to determine whether Archbishop Mora del Rio and other church officials have given interviews or made statements contrary to the constitution. The Archbishop has issued a statement saying that an interview with him recently printed here and which resulted in the Government's investigation was in reality a statement he made in San Antonio in 1917. The Archbishop added that the church has no intention of creating difficulties with the Government. It is thought the prelate's statement may stay further court action against him.

Question of Obedience
It is understood from unofficial quarters that the Government's position on the Roman Catholic Church question is somewhat similar to its position on the land and petroleum laws; that is, that the 1917 Constitution clearly enunciated certain fundamentals which everybody interested in them has known for eight years, that the requirements of the Constitution are nothing new and the Government is only insisting that everybody in Mexico observe the Constitution, regardless whether they are foreigners or the representatives of any religion. Attorney-General Ortega has stated that there is no intention to persecute the Archbishop or Roman Catholics, but that he does intend to enforce the laws impartially.

GAS PRICE UP A CENT IN EASTERN DISTRICT

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Tank wagon gasoline prices have been advanced 1 cent a gallon by both the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of New York in their territories. The Standard of New Jersey's new quotation is 16 cents a gallon and that of the Standard of New York 18 cents. The advance was met by the Sinclair Refining Company and the Texas Company.

KEEN RIVALRY SEEN AT LEVERHULME SALE

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Rivalry between American and English bidders for the art treasures of the late

Lord Leverhulme has been so keen that, although the sale of the collection has been in progress only since Tuesday, the returns so far total more than \$500,000. Only a small part of the collection has been sold.

Art experts said that if the bidding continues on the present scale the collection probably would bring twice its previously estimated value of \$250,000. Today's sales amounted to more than \$100,000. One outstanding purchase today was that of a Tudor cypress and hickory marriage chest by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for \$3500. Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, bought a pair of William and Mary chairs for \$1100. A local firm bought a square Charles II lacquer cabinet, on a carved and gilt stand, for \$25,000.

Successful Woman Architect



MISS DORIS LEWIS
Student of the Architectural Association School of Architecture Has Recently Been Awarded Two Handsome Prizes. She Won the Gold Medal and £250 for the Study of Commercial Architecture in America and Also the Alfred Bosson Studentship and the Silver Medal in the Same Competition. Miss Lewis is a Native of England.

BRITAIN TO PROVIDE ATHLETIC GROUNDS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 13—The British Government has decided to place £200,000 with trustees in four equal quarterly installments, beginning in April, to provide grounds in suitable British centers for athletic and other sports for civil servants.

AUSTRIA DENIES SECRET TREATY

VIENNA, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Associated Press was informed from an authoritative source today that no secret treaty exists between Austria and Germany, as reported from Warsaw.

WARSAW, Feb. 13 (AP)—The correspondent of the Kuryer Warszawski in Berlin says that he learns that Dr. Ignatz Seipel, former Austrian Chancellor, during a recent visit to Berlin, signed a secret treaty, the effect of which is to unite Austria with Germany.

POULLET STILL BEING ATTACKED

Belgian Veteran Association Appeals to King to Remove the Premier

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12 (AP)—The growth of a Fascist movement of serious proportions in Belgium is indicated by several developments, following Tuesday's vigorous Nationalist demonstrations, of which the Premier, Viscount Pouillet, was the principal target. Throughout the country numerous protests have been published showing much discontent among taxpayers in regard to the Government's financial program.

Two veterans' associations have made open and vigorous attacks on the Premier. The Naval Association published an appeal to the King to dismiss Viscount Pouillet and to appoint a new government. The Association refused to accept his homage to the army. The letter concludes with, "The combatants address to you, to the ministers who directly or indirectly have sabotaged our national defense and to all parliamentary Apaches who sustain you a serious warning and expression of their profound contempt."

The governing board of the National Association of Veterans includes Generals Michel, Dewitte, Ceceunick, Jacques, Beldin, Biebuyck and Tombeur, and Colonel Naessens. The names and prestige of these men is causing the Belgian public to wonder if a new public demonstration against the Premier will not follow the association's letter, which is considered insulting to the Government and Parliament.

The Association of War Volunteers also has written to Viscount Pouillet that he wounded their earnest sentiments by not giving the ceremony of last Tuesday the grandeur and pomp merited by such a patriotic occasion.

The Roman Catholic Deputy, M. de Burlet, speaking before delegates of the Federation of Catholic Clubs Association, energetically denounced the policies of Viscount Pouillet and the Foreign Minister, Emile Vandervelde. He described the resentment felt in the army over the reduction of its strength and measures with which it is threatened. He expressed fear of Germany's armaments, which he said were opposed by an incompletely equipped Belgian army, which was being "sacrificed to the basest demagoguery."

This was the last of a series of attacks on the Premier. The Roman Catholic Deputy, M. de Burlet, speaking before delegates of the Federation of Catholic Clubs Association, energetically denounced the policies of Viscount Pouillet and the Foreign Minister, Emile Vandervelde. He described the resentment felt in the army over the reduction of its strength and measures with which it is threatened. He expressed fear of Germany's armaments, which he said were opposed by an incompletely equipped Belgian army, which was being "sacrificed to the basest demagoguery."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Major-General Conner has been selected to become deputy chief of staff of the army, the second highest post in the military service. The change is one of several decided on in the general staff as a result of expiration of assignments.

GEN. CONNER TO BE DEPUTY STAFF CHIEF

Many Changes Made in Army Assignments

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Major-General Conner has been selected to become deputy chief of staff of the army, the second highest post in the military service. The change is one of several decided on in the general staff as a result of expiration of assignments.

General Conner will succeed Major-General Dennis E. Nolan, who will take command of the first division, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, New York, effective March 8.

Brig.-Gen. Brian H. Wells, at Fort Benning, Ga., will become assistant chief of staff to fill the place now occupied by General Conner.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, assistant chief of staff in charge of operations and training, will take command of the 1st Infantry Brigade, headquarters at Fort Wadsworth, New York, effective April 8.

Brig.-Gen. William D. Connor, now commanding American forces in China, has been assigned to command the second division at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, effective upon his return from the Orient.

Brig.-Gen. Malin Craig, present chief of cavalry, and who soon is to retire, will become an assistant chief of staff, filling the vacancy caused by General Drum's transfer.

WASHINGTON, B. C., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Statistics prepared by the Merchants' Exchange show that more grain has moved through Vancouver this crop year than ever before. The total for the 1925-26 crop year to the end of January was 29,841,496 bushels actually shipped to sea. The best previous year was 1923-24, when the movement at the close of January had passed the 21,000,000 bushels mark.

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Feb. 13—The German Government hopes shortly to publish an agreement with another state, in which both countries promise to treat each other's minorities alike. Germany will not bring up the question of minorities before the League of Nations, as this must be done in its opinion by the minorities themselves on the ground of some grievance.

If Germany wants to support their cause, The Christian Science Monitor informant added, it must treat the foreign minorities in its own country in the same manner as it would have its minorities treated in other countries.

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ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION WILL SHOW WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

National Woman's Exposition, Opening Feb. 16, Will Mirror Accomplishments in Professional, Educational and Home-Making Fields

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13 (Special)—Women's achievements are to be graphically visualized and their economic independence encouraged at the Woman's National Exposition, an exhibition "for and by women," opening at the Coliseum here on Tuesday, Feb. 16, to continue through Feb. 22.

There is considerable interest in the statements of the managers that it is the first entirely women's exhibition of its kind to be held. Though there were exhibitions in New York, Chicago, and more recently at the Wembley Empire Exposition in London, Mrs. N. A. McMillan, chairman of the program committee of the St. Louis enterprise, accentuates the point that it is "for women, for the reason that there is nothing to be shown or discussed that veers in the slightest degree from feminine interest. It is not meant, however, that men will not be admitted to view the great and brilliant exhibition at the Coliseum."

The Women's National Exposition at St. Louis is, in fact, a threefold enterprise, as it includes also a women's congress and a gallery of notable women.

Not only will women's achievements be displayed, but the exposition itself is considerable of a woman's achievement. Each of the 145 booths on the arena floor has been sold, the decorations are installed, and funds borrowed from banks to finance the enterprise have been repaid well in advance of the opening of the Coliseum doors to the public.

Several hundred women for more than two months have been busy with preparations for this exposition. At the beginning, when plans were somewhat nebulous and enthusiasm the only definite quality in hand, Mrs. McMillan invited Lady Henry Galloway, wife of Lt.-Col. Henry Galloway of Australia, here for the purpose of outlining what a women's exhibition should be.

Lady Galloway had come straight from Wembley, where, although there was a masculine note, the women did some very large things in the way of planning for the younger women who were setting out in the world with indefinite ideas of a career. Lady Galloway made numerous talks to many groups, with the result that before she had started on her return to England the American National Women's Exposition was a concrete thing.

Not only will all of the booths, passages, plazas and display rooms show evidences of the products and activities of women, but there will be in the auditorium a program where women of note will tell audiences what women are doing the world over.

To Visualize Woman's Advance
The exposition proper will visualize woman's advance and accomplishments in every occupation and profession in which she is engaged, from homemaker to hotel manager, from social service worker to minister, from clerk to manufacturer, from typist to judge. Her achievements in civics, politics, religion, arts and natural science will be demonstrated.

Comment on the exhibitions and the programs, Mrs. McMillan said: "We do not wish to say too much in advance. We much prefer that the work of these hundreds of women speak for them in the matter of the exhibits and their arrangement and that the program carry its own message. I feel, however, that I

am quite safe in saying the exposition will be an unqualified success. Julia M. Stimson of Washington will be with us on the opening day and will participate in the program of 'Patriotic Night,' Tuesday evening."

Mrs. Ella Boole of New York, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be among the leaders here at the opening. Bessie Parker Brueggemann, chairman of the employees' compensation committee maintained by the Government at Washington, will be one of the women officials here for the purpose of taking an active part in the operation of the exposition.

Variety of Interest
"I am quite sure that the fact of variety of interest will be duly impressed when I say that one of the engaging persons of the meeting will be the chief of the policewomen of Washington, Mrs. Mina van Winkle, who will address us on this new phase of feminine activity."

The aim of the managers has been to make the Congress of Women the most outstanding gathering of its kind held in St. Louis since the memorable Women's Congress held at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. Various days of the congress will be devoted to national, professional, religious, civic and popular organizations. Women who have served their state and nation in some worthy way, or won notable recognition through personal achievement, are eligible to be seated in the congress.

An inspiration to the great throngs at the exposition will be the pictorial collection of notable women comprising the Gallery of Notable Women, historical and contemporary. Outstanding women of history, leaders in progressive movements in behalf of women and children, city, community, state or nation, and others who have won fame in business, commerce, finance, professions, arts and natural sciences comprise this gallery. This pictorial gallery will be a permanent exhibition, the St. Louis Public Library becoming custodian.

An interesting sidelight on the practical business conduct of the exposition, in advance of the opening, is that 100,000 tickets were placed on advance sale through many avenues and that the booths were all sold so thoroughly that days ago there was not a "nook or cranny," as one of the directors said, that might be had for further exhibition purposes.

BRITISH RE-ELECTION BILL IS ADVANCED
Measure Affecting State Ministers Has Second Reading

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 13—By 143 to 74 votes the House of Commons has passed the second reading of the non-party private bill to remove the necessity for the re-election of members of Parliament who accept posts as state ministers.

Under the existing law such re-

elections are requisite unless the appointments take place within nine months after the general election.

Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, spoke in support of the bill and most of the Conservatives present followed his lead.

Labor opposed it solidly as restricting the Opposition's ability to submit the government's policy to public opinion.

The Liberals, on the other hand, supported the bill, but claimed that it should not take effect until after the next general election—a self-denying provision, which may possibly interfere with the bill's final passage, as it is difficult to refuse, yet it removes the measure's utility to the present government.

INDUSTRIES FAIR READY TO OPEN

Wembley Traditions Carried On—British Exhibition to Be Open to Public

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 13—The British Industries Fair, which opens Monday simultaneously in London and Birmingham, attracts much attention here. Not only has it got together fine collections of British goods, but it stands for a national determination to make Great Britain independent of outside sources of supply.

It is the outcome of a discovery made during the war that numerous industries essential to the national existence had been allowed to pass elsewhere. Such industries, as for example the making of optical instruments, magnetos and chemicals, since have been gradually restored, and the fair is help to stimulate endeavor in these and similar directions.

It affords an unrivaled opportunity for buyers from all parts of the world to meet the new progressive body of British manufacturers who have now sprung up, and all classes here are combining to welcome such visitors and afford them every facility possible.

The fair this year differs materially from its predecessors. The charges for space have been reduced and the scope of the exhibits much extended.

For the first time the fair will be open to the public instead of only to manufacturers and buyers. In this way it is hoped to stimulate home purchasing.

For the first time also the British dominions and colonies are to be represented either officially or semi-officially instead of, as in the past, by individual exhibitors only. The fair thus carries on the Wembley traditions which are to be further developed in the future.

The King and Queen announced their intention to be among the first to visit the London fair. The Duke of York is to represent them at Birmingham, while the Prince of Wales will be the chief guest at a banquet which the City of London gives in the Mansion House on Monday night in honor of the occasion.

GLYPTODON FOSSIL FOR FIELD MUSEUM
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Discovered by Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, who for two years led expeditions for the Field Museum of Natural History into Patagonia and Bolivia, the fossilized shell of a monster armor-backed beast, the glyptodon, was placed on display in the museum here today. Experts say this monster lived 1,000,000 years ago in what is now Mexico and Texas.

Down in the Tarija Valley, near Tupiza, Bolivia, Professor Riggs located the scene of a meeting between opposing migrations of North and South American animal life, indications of which he found in vast fossil beds where skeletons of animals from both hemispheres lie in the clay and sandstone. Search in the clay bank of a stream revealed the beast now displayed here 1,000,000 years after the formidable animal roamed the earth.

Seen from a window of the rectory at Llanrwst a pony marooned by the rapidly rising Conway River, the rector's young daughters, Eulened and Gwyn Williams, set off to rescue him.

Wading waist-deep through the strong current and over very treacherous ground, they reached the pony, and brought him back after over an hour's perilous work.

The girls' pluck in deciding to attempt the perilous task without waiting for assistance has aroused great admiration in the district.

The rescued pony, "White Hope," is quite a local character, being one of the "ground staff" at the Llanrwst cricket ground.

(From the Daily Sketch)
London

Now-we all know

The formal 1926 exhibits of new motor-cars have been made. The veil has been lifted from new productions. The plans of builders of competitive cars have been disclosed. The dominating value of the luxurious, fast, extra powerful Overland Six is even more apparent than ever before. It is creating a great, new group of owner-enthusiasts. . . . Now we all know that nowhere, within a price-range much higher in dollars, can the specifications, dimensions and beauty of this superb car even be approximated.

The New WILLYS FINANCE PLAN
offers easy time-payment terms at the lowest credit-cost in the industry.

SIX SEDAN \$895
F. O. B. Factory
Prices and Specifications subject to change without notice

Overland Six

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High Shoes are Comfortable

WOMEN who have had difficulty in finding high shoes to their liking are agreeably surprised when they see the Coward variety. With thought for the thousands of women who prefer them, Coward presents fine high shoes in all kid leathers, black and tan, in every favored style, in every odd and regular size—all possessing that feature of perfect foot comfort for which Coward Shoes have so long been famous.

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SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
James S. Coward
Shoes of Quality Since 1866 for Men, Women and Children
270 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., New York
Store Hours 9:30 to 5:30

FAIR PRICES FOR YOUR OLD GOLD SILVER AND PLATINUM
Send us your old jewelry, watches, etc. (in any condition) and we will send you cash in return. Accretion of unused articles serves no good purpose.

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OCEANIC TOURS TO HAWAII SOUTH SEAS AUSTRALIA
OCEANIC liners are large and commodious, with cuisine of the best. Orchestra music for dancing, novel entertainment features.

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March 16
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Wings easily by pressing button turning handle. Outwears three ordinary mops. In all good dealers and department stores or sent postpaid from Biltmore Stationery Co. Price Complete \$1.50
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BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE ARRANGES MIDWINTER PROGRAM

John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster-General, Will Discuss Question of Pneumatic Tube Service and Proposed New Postal Buildings

What is expected to be the largest gathering that ever assembled in Boston in the interests of local real estate development will attend the mid-winter dinner of the Boston Real Estate Exchange to be held in the Hotel Somerset, Thursday, Feb. 25. John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster-General and formerly Governor of New Hampshire, will be the chief speaker. Before this announcement was made more than 300 applications for tickets had been received.

Mr. Bartlett will give a timely address of local interest, giving special attention to the matter of pneumatic tubes, a new central post office building, and a proposed Back Bay post office building to be erected on Stuart Street, extending from Clarendon to Berkeley streets, when the lease on the present location, on Huntington Avenue, expires in November.

Musical Numbers Planned
James D. Henderson of the firm of Henderson & Ross, who is chairman of the committee on arrangements, announces that he has obtained "Goldie and Dustie," known to thousands of radio fans, to entertain the gathering. Mr. Henderson has also obtained a local orchestra which has entertained through local radio stations many times to provide music.

Other speakers will include Arthur N. Maddison, president of the exchange, and Fred Holdsworth, vice-president. The committee on arrangements includes, besides Mr. Henderson, George A. Dill, William V. Ford, Francis Hastings, Charles E. Howe, Reginald M. Hull, James M. Rothwell, Bowen Tufts and Lombard Williams.

Among Recent Sales
In the past few days the Edward T. Harrington Company has had an active demand for suburban property. In Belmont it has sold for Herbert E. Gleason the property at 39 Clafin Road, comprising a recently remodeled seven-room frame dwelling house and 6800 square feet of land.

OPEN CARS JOIN LUXURY CLASS

Some Models to Be Exhibited at Automobile Show Cost More Than Closed Type

Open instead of closed automobiles will be the luxury vehicles shown at the Boston Automobile Show, which will open in Mechanics Building Saturday, March 6, and continue through the following week. This is indicated, according to Manager Chester I. Campbell, by a canvass of the exhibits to be made by the Boston dealers, nearly all of whom plan to display open cars of the sport roadster and touring types that, in elaborate finish and luxurious equipment and appointments, will outshine the sedans and coupes.

In these models the designers have exercised their talents to the utmost to produce a class of automobiles, and in numerous instances they cost more than closed models.
For a great many years the closed car stood for luxury and was the most admired object in the show. But the automobile industry brought closed cars into vogue last year, they reached the level of open car prices, and the sedan ousted the touring car as the standard model of the American automobile. Last year more than half of all the automobiles built by American factories were of the closed variety.

At the shows that have been held earlier this year in the larger cities the managers have noted a decided swing back toward the open models. The closed cars are greatly admired by show visitors and undoubtedly will enjoy an increase in sales this year, but show visitors are exhibiting a decided interest in the roadsters and touring cars, especially those of the so-called sport type.

Cars of these types will be displayed in Mechanics Building. They will be generally finished in light colorings in two tone effects, set off by attractive stripings. They have all the accessories that go to make up the ultimate in comfort and convenience in motoring, such as nickel trimmings, bumpers front and rear, glass wind-shield wings, windshield wiper, spot and parking lamps, electric actuating tops, motometer, running boards like, many of the roadsters are equipped with a spare seat for two that folds into the rear deck and is specially designed for comfort, and they have compartments for stowing of such accessories of sport as golf sticks.

De Luxe models of open cars are being built as parts of almost every line, so that the person who attends the Mechanics Building show will be able to find one that will fit his pocketbook.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS WILL COST \$80,000 MORE

The new police headquarters building at the corner of Stuart and Berkeley streets, it is found, will cost \$80,000 more than was anticipated. When completed in May, the structure will consequently cost \$726,000, which with the \$377,000 paid for the land will make the total cost \$1,103,000. At present, there are no lighting fixtures, the entire fourth floor is unfinished, and the police officials now think there should be a garage attached to the building.

John P. Engler, Superintendent of Public Buildings, stated that the misunderstanding about the finishing of the fourth floor was due to a misreading of the word "unassigned" by the architects and contractors who took it to mean that the floor was not to be finished. The Police Department had merely meant it to signify that no use had yet been assigned to that floor. Selection of lighting fixtures had been postponed until the most appropriate types could be decided upon.

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Shorter School Term
The expenditure for education per capita per city school child in 1918, for example, was \$60.67 but for rural children only \$40.40. The average urban school term in the United States is now nine months, or 184 days; for rural children about seven months, 137 days. Worse still, the attendance of rural children is uncertain and irregular, being influenced greatly by child labor on farms.

There are still more than 1,000,000 child workers in the United States between 10 and 15 years of age, Miss Dunn said, and 71 per cent, or more than 742,000 of this number are engaged in agricultural pursuits. As a direct growth of this condition of ill-health, contrary to general impression, is worse in rural territory than in urban, averaging 7 per cent in rural areas and only 4.4 per cent in cities. City children, as revealed in a recent study, also have about six times the high school opportunities of their country counterparts.

But the greatest handicap of the country child is poor teachers, Miss Dunn pointed out. Of the 260,000 rural and village teachers employed in the United States, 23 per cent, or about 70,000, have had less than two years of study above the elementary school. More than a third are not high school graduates, and about 20,000 have gone no further than the eighth grade. Five thousand, chiefly in rural Negro schools, have completed only the sixth grade or less.

Recess Committee
The special report of the legislative recess committee which studied affairs of the Boston Elevated Railway will be argued Tuesday. The report advocates extension of the period of public control to 30 years, and proposes to decrease dividend rates one-half of 1 per cent on the system's common and preferred stock. These provisions are significant, and there will be strong cases presented by both sides. Officials of the road are very eager to have an extension of the public control, since it is a guarantee of stability, but they oppose any reduction on dividend rates. On the other hand, there are many who predict that extension to a period of 30 years will mean an unwarranted burden on the public, and too extensive a guarantee to stockholders of the road. They see in a dividend reduction a compensating factor.

Scores of other bills of scarcely less importance will be argued next week, and members of the Legislature are predicting that when Feb. 20 arrives, all of the most significant measures before this year's session will be out of committee, and that the chief legislative work left will be the research into methods of crime prevention, scheduled for the week of March 1.

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The four-story brick residential house at 27 Bay State Road, near

Charlesgate West, has been sold to the Cleary Land Trust. The assessed valuation of the property is \$30,000, which \$10,200 is on 3152 feet of land.

Frank S. Lane has sold to Caleb S. Spencer the property at 7 Scott-stated Road, corner of Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, consisting of a new brick building containing 16 apartments and corner store. The total assessed valuation is \$87,000, of which \$22,000 is on the 9600 feet of land. Mr. Spencer purchases for investment. This sale was made through Frederick H. Sylvester. In exchange, Mr. Spencer conveys to Mr. Lane the new brick dwelling containing nine rooms, three bathrooms and a two-car garage at 26 Lombard Street, Newton, off Center Street. Carrying a total valuation of \$28,000, of which \$3400 is on 12,300 feet of land.

Construction contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Feb. 9, 1926, were valued at \$3,568,300, according to statistics of building and engineering compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Building operations for the week ended Feb. 9, as compared with figures for a similar period in 1925, show a decrease of almost 50 per cent. The total building and engineering expenditures for the corresponding weeks in the last 25 years follow:

1926	\$3,568,300	1913	\$1,515,000
1925	1,750,000	1912	1,250,000
1924	1,478,100	1911	1,250,000
1923	3,900,300	1910	2,284,000
1922	1,445,000	1909	1,450,000
1921	1,387,300	1908	605,000
1920	2,080,000	1907	1,521,000
1919	1,069,000	1906	1,459,000
1918	1,201,000	1905	1,516,000
1917	2,245,000	1904	688,000
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1914	2,427,000	1901	1,764,000

George Steck & Co. of New York has purchased through the Conway Realty Company, property E. of the Neponset River which was formerly the Hallett & Davis Piano Company. Included in the transfer is a large stone building with several smaller brick and wooden structures together with approximately 482,697 feet of land. The sale price is understood to be \$350,000.

The property adjoins a branch line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The sale was conducted in connection with the proposed development of the Dorchester Bay section which includes the dredging of a 30-foot channel which would make the "cow pasture" accessible to deep-sea vessels, as well as the Victory Plant in Scituate.

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The four-story brick residential house at 27 Bay State Road, near

Charlesgate West, has been sold to the Cleary Land Trust. The assessed valuation of the property is \$30,000, which \$10,200 is on 3152 feet of land.

Frank S. Lane has sold to Caleb S. Spencer the property at 7 Scott-stated Road, corner of Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, consisting of a new brick building containing 16 apartments and corner store. The total assessed valuation is \$87,000, of which \$22,000 is on the 9600 feet of land. Mr. Spencer purchases for investment. This sale was made through Frederick H. Sylvester. In exchange, Mr. Spencer conveys to Mr. Lane the new brick dwelling containing nine rooms, three bathrooms and a two-car garage at 26 Lombard Street, Newton, off Center Street. Carrying a total valuation of \$28,000, of which \$3400 is on 12,300 feet of land.

Construction contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Feb. 9, 1926, were valued at \$3,568,300, according to statistics of building and engineering compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Building operations for the week ended Feb. 9, as compared with figures for a similar period in 1925, show a decrease of almost 50 per cent. The total building and engineering expenditures for the corresponding weeks in the last 25 years follow:

1926	\$3,568,300	1913	\$1,515,000
1925	1,750,000	1912	1,250,000
1924	1,478,100	1911	1,250,000
1923	3,900,300	1910	2,284,000
1922	1,445,000	1909	1,450,000
1921	1,387,300	1908	605,000
1920	2,080,000	1907	1,521,000
1919	1,069,000	1906	1,459,000
1918	1,201,000	1905	1,516,000
1917	2,245,000	1904	688,000
1916	1,054,000	1903	198,000
1915	2,074,000	1902	918,000
1914	2,427,000	1901	1,764,000

George Steck & Co. of New York has purchased through the Conway Realty Company, property E. of the Neponset River which was formerly the Hallett & Davis Piano Company. Included in the transfer is a large stone building with several smaller brick and wooden structures together with approximately 482,697 feet of land. The sale price is understood to be \$350,000.

The property adjoins a branch line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The sale was conducted in connection with the proposed development of the Dorchester Bay section which includes the dredging of a 30-foot channel which would make the "cow pasture" accessible to deep-sea vessels, as well as the Victory Plant in Scituate.

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COLORADO RIVER PLANS INDORSED

Secretary Work Says Swing-Johnson Bill, With Changes, Is Workable Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, has informed the House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation that the revised bill for protection and development of the lower Colorado River in his opinion constitutes a feasible and workable measure, if certain changes which he indicates are made.

This bill was drawn up in an effort to meet the proposals of Dr. Work for changes in the Swing-Johnson bill for the construction of the project through a federal bond issue, including protection of the rights of the upper states, central control by the Government of the power, water and all other privileges.

All of the recommendations proposed by Dr. Work in his first report, however, were not accepted by the committee and the Secretary has now amplified such of these suggestions as were omitted from the new bill.

The most important amendment proposed is in connection with the all-American canal. The Secretary proposes that the bill be changed to leave optional the construction of this canal in the event that Mexico is unwilling to modify the terms of a concession made by that country to an American corporation relating to the transportation of water through the present Imperial Valley Canal.

This has been proposed before and has the support of certain California interests with heavy investments in Mexico.

An amendment is also suggested to remove the granting of preference right to electrical energy developed at the dam to certain organizations. The report recommends that this energy be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior after opportunity has been had for exhaustive consideration of the public interest and the equities and needs of the applicants.

As to a proviso in the revised bill which suggests two alternatives to the method originally proposed for generating and disposing of electrical energy, namely, the alternatives of leasing of generator units or the leasing of water for the development of power, the Secretary states that inasmuch as the alternatives are left wholly to later determination, thus permitting further study, it was deemed unnecessary at this time to discuss the relative merits of the alternatives in the bill.

Water Rates Unchanged
Mayor Nichols announces that he does not contemplate any increase

CHAPEL ISSUE
'ON THE SCALES'Yale Daily News Says New
Committee Exhibits No
Evidence of Bias

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—Whatever decision is reached by a new faculty committee of five which met with a student council delegation to consider compulsory chapel yesterday at Yale University, the Yale Daily News is "assured of a disposition not to innovate, but to reform."

Discussing this new development in the chapel question in an editorial in today's issue, the News says "undergraduates will hear with interest that their petition to remove the element of compulsion in chapel attendance is on the balance scales of an unprejudiced faculty committee of five."

Believing that the matter will be given an extensive study and cross-examination, the editorial continues: "Whenever its skeleton stalks out after the committee has concluded its survey it should not be recognizable to the compulsion-hating undergraduate. It will take time to pluck the old bird's feathers, but we are confident that patience will be rewarded."

"A significant move for co-operation and understanding between the faculty and the students... was made yesterday afternoon when the new committee of five met with a student council delegation of like representation. The objections to the present chapel ruling were weighed against the sustaining elements, there was no bias evidenced by the new czars of Battell; but out of the discord of conflicting arguments came a harmony that augurs well for a rearrangement."

MUNICIPAL FINANCE
SHOWS IMPROVEMENTWave of Defalcation Over,
Mr. Waddell Says

Theodore N. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts, announced yesterday that he will examine the books of 75 municipalities this year which have never been audited by the State before.

Under the law, the director has the authority to make an audit every three years, whether he is requested to do so by town officers or not. Speaking of past defalcations, Mr. Waddell said: "The wave is over now, and with the territory combed, I doubt that we shall see any more heavy shortages." A further hopeful note, Mr. Waddell said, is the fact that during the last 12 months, 100 municipalities had their books examined, and of this number 80 showed no losses whatever.

Since 1910, when the division was authorized to examine the accounts of municipalities, there have been defalcations amounting to considerably more than \$600,000, said Mr. Waddell, and in the last 12 months there have been discovered defalcations of from \$225,000 to \$240,000 distributed in 20 municipalities. The largest shortage occurred in Canton in 1918, with a deficit of \$92,000, and the second worst in the town of the treasurer of Leominster, where a discrepancy of at least \$62,000 was recently discovered.

"Governor Fuller has accomplished the purpose he had in mind when he recommended that a special assistant Attorney-General be appointed to prosecute these cases," said Mr. Waddell. "The district attorneys have been so active that no special attorney has been necessary." Mr. Waddell commended publicity given in newspapers to efforts made to improve municipal finance.

NOTABLES HONOR
NEW B. U. HEADGovernor Fuller and Bishop
Anderson at Function

Between 400 and 500 prominent persons, representatives of the Nation, State and city, and of educational, social, religious and other circles gathered last evening at reception given in honor of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, new president of Boston University, and Mrs. Marsh at the home of Governor and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, 150 Beacon Street.

In the receiving line Governor and Mrs. Fuller and President and Mrs. Marsh were followed by Bishop William F. Anderson, former acting president of Boston University, Mrs. Anderson, former Governor John L. Bates, president of the university corporation, and Mrs. Bates.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, Quinn of Cambridge, and the mayors of several other near-by cities.

Former Senator David I. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Senford Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Jay R. Benton, Gen. Preston Brown of the first corps area, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. Hultman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Long, Maj. and Mrs. Robert O. Dalton, Gen. and Mrs. E. Leroy Sweetser, and Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson.

YALE'S FUTURE POLICY
NOT ONE OF EXPANSION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—General expansion is not the policy of Yale University for the future, but rather one of strengthening and perfecting the present facilities, so that with a limitation of numbers Yale will appeal "to the finest young men in each generation." This summarizes the aim of the University, according to a statement to the alumni by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university, relative to the alumni fund and the 78th annual drive which was recently inaugurated at the New York Yale Club.

BUCK PRIZE IS AWARDED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—William R. Chambers of New York City was awarded the \$50 cash prize in the Parker Dickson Buck prize speaking competition for sophomores at Yale College held last night. The winning oration was an eulogy of Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts.

The Apartment House Dweller Can Step From His Door to a Woodsy Nook in Boston's Fenway



FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEY, INC. N. Y. C.

ORLANDO GREETES
MAINE PILGRIMSMotor Rides to Howny and
Sanford Are Included in
Day's Itinerary

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 13 (Special)—As guests of the Orlando Chamber of Commerce, the Maine Pilgrims are today thoroughly enjoying the attractions which this city has to offer. Built around a score of lakes and set in the heart of a natural woodland of oaks and pines on gently sloping ground, it is well deserving of its name of "The City Beautiful."

The party, headed by Gov. Ralph O. and Mrs. Brewster, arrived here this morning after two days spent at St. Petersburg, and was met by city officials, the Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of other civic bodies, who accompanied the visitors to the Angelbilt Hotel, where headquarters were established and breakfast served. Today's itinerary includes motor rides to Howny and Sanford.

At no other point in their pilgrimage thus far have the 150 members of the Maine party met so many people from their own State as they did at St. Petersburg. The reception there Thursday morning was attended by more than 500 sons and daughters of Maine. An afternoon sight-seeing trip was taken by the entire party in private automobiles.

The St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce and the Maine tourist society joined in tendering an evening dinner at the Vinoy Park Hotel. Friday automobiles took the members of the party to Clearwater and to Tarpon Springs, the Chamber of Commerce and the Maine tourist society luncheon to those who took the longer trip.

Mrs. William L. Watson of St. Petersburg gave a reception to Mrs. Brewster and a large party of Maine and St. Petersburg ladies. The evening attraction was an informal reception by the Maine Tourist Society held in the St. Petersburg Congregational Church. A chorus choir of 50 voices took part in the program.

Governor Brewster of Maine made a brief parting address and the Maine Pilgrims were conveyed to Tampa, where their special train awaited them.

On Sunday the Maine party will reach Tallahassee, where it will be met by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the faculty of the Florida State College for Women. A chapel service on the campus in the morning will be followed by a motor trip, and luncheon will be served on the campus grounds by the home economics department of the college. A three hours' tarry in Mobile has been arranged for Monday forenoon, shortening by that amount the two days' stay in New Orleans.

Development of this property would

FENWAY, EDGING ON BROOKLINE,
BUSY EDUCATIONAL DISTRICTMany of Boston's Schools, Museums, and Other Institutions, as Well as Many Apartment Houses, Are
in This Locality

Why Boston is justly famed for the abundance of educational facilities may be seen in the accompanying air picture of the Back Bay Fens, with the Charles River Basin on the upper left; the residential and downtown sections of the city massed in front of the hazy background of Boston Harbor.

In the right center of the picture is Simmons College, below which are two more schools—the High School

of Commerce and the Public Latin School. Where Huntington Avenue crosses Longwood Avenue at the extreme right of the picture is another large building, the Normal School and the Girls' Latin School.

Above this, on the edge of the picture, is the Wentworth Institute, and the long dark block down Huntington Avenue is the Boston Young Men's Christian Association with Northeastern University.

At the upper left of the picture, where Harvard Bridge reaches the Cambridge bank of the Charles River, may be seen the several buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The light spot in the lower center of the picture marks the famous Longwood tennis courts. At the right are the white marble buildings of the Harvard Medical School.

Most interesting are the art institutions revealed in the picture. Half hidden in the trees at the right of the picture is the Guggenheim Museum, the Venetian Palace, where are Titians, Rembrandts, and the famous art treasures that have gone to make this one of the finest of private collections. Beyond may be seen the quadrangle shape of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, visited last year by nearly 500,000 people.

In addition to its remarkable collection of prints its Egyptian and its Eastern art, the museum is famous for its works of Millais, Rodin, Sargent, and many other famous artists.

A new wing is now being constructed that will contain a number of paneled rooms of several periods and house the collection of Western art except paintings.

Along Huntington Avenue on the same side may be seen the Boston Opera House. Diagonally across the avenue is the New England Conservatory of Music beyond which is the new Repertory Theater. To the left, the copper roof of Symphony Hall.

The Fenway winds down across the picture with Riverway on one side, the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad on the other. The huge building on the curve of the tracks is Alden Park Manor, a new apartment hotel, one of the largest in New England.

The white building further up in the picture is the new one of the S. S. Pierce Company, in the triangle to the right of which is Fenway Park, the ball grounds of the Boston Club of the American League. Near this may be seen a large block of apartment houses extending back from Audubon Road on the Fenway; while to the left are the many large buildings of the automobile distributing companies on Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue.

In the background may be seen the Custom House tower and the gold dome of the State House; in the foreground is an athletic field, the Huntington Field, and the building of the Brookline park department which has helped to make this one of Boston's most popular and attractive park areas.

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PROPELLER CLUB
MAKES ANNUAL TRIPYale Marine Engineers Visit
Many Plants

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—The annual trip on coastwise vessels of the Propeller Club of Yale University, consisting of students in the graduate course in marine engineering given by Prof. Herbert L. Seward, was made this week during the mid-year examination period. Through the generosity of J. Howard Gardiner, vice-president of the New England Steamship Company, all transportation and subsistence were provided without cost to the club.

Leaving here late Tuesday, the party spent the night in the engine room of the steamer City of Taunton. Various power houses in New York City were visited Wednesday. All equipment on the Fall River Line steamer Providence, which was forced to anchor that evening in the East River, was inspected during the evening. Thursday the Providence made the trip to Fall River through Long Island Sound and around Point Judith.

Continuing its journey by rail from Fall River to New London, the party Friday inspected the submarine base at the latter city. Friday night was spent in the engine room of the twin-screw steamer Richard Peck in which practical points of operation were observed, such as oiling, maneuvering and answering signals.

At the Abraham Lincoln School exercises were in the form of declamation, recitations and addresses by the master, Frederick W. Swan, and pupils. The Governor's proclamation was read generally in the schools, and booklets relative to the life of Lincoln were distributed. Veterans of the Great Army of the Republic were guests of honor in numerous schools.

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COLLEGES TO HOLD
CONTEST IN WRITING

ORONO, Me., Feb. 13 (AP)—An annual intercollegiate competition in writing among the universities of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont has been announced by Prof. H. M. Ellis, head of the department of English at University of Maine. Three contests are to be included in the competition, one in short story, one in verse writing and one in the familiar essay.

In the present college year, the short story contest will be managed by the Yale essay contest by New Hampshire and the poetry contest by Maine. The judges will be announced later.

COLBY PROFESSOR NAMED
WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 13 (AP)—Dr. Herbert C. Libby, professor of public speaking at Colby College, Republican, and F. Harold Dubord, attorney, Democrat, were nominated as candidates for mayor at the caucuses of the respective parties here last night. A contest developed in the Democratic caucus, Mr. Dubord defeating Charles F. Miller and Edward L. Hall. Out of the 462 votes cast Mr. Dubord had 310.

Traveling exhibits and loans arranged by the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston and sent upon request to groups, schools and communities constitute a comparatively new and growing feature of the museum's work from which the authorities expect much in the development of art appreciation and general interest. Already they have been a means of assisting in the education of study groups and of attracting and satisfying others who perhaps have not been able to get to the museum or who did not realize the pleasure they would find there.

Although still in its infancy, the work has had a notable effect in awakening a more widespread interest in art as something that is quite within the comprehension of the average individual and which should have a place in his daily life.

Collection of Photographs
A collection of 65,000 photographs of architecture, sculpture, paintings and textiles is frequently loaned to teachers and clubs, as well as used for study in the department itself. The clipping file offers opportunities to art students and teachers for research work and illustrative material. The clippings come from many and various sources and are particularly adapted to the use of individuals and small groups of people who want to supplement the resources of the photograph department along special lines, such as history or posters.

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URBAN LEAGUE
TO AID NEGROMeetings to Expand Oppor-
tunities to Be Held
in Boston

Seeking to enlarge the economic opportunities for negroes in Greater Boston, the Boston Urban League will conduct a series of public meetings, beginning today, to stimulate public interest.

T. Arnold Hill, director of the Department of Industrial Relations for the National Urban League, and Dr. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, Washington, arrived in the city today to speak for the campaign.

Dr. Miller will speak at the Old South Meeting House Forum Sunday afternoon on Lincoln, bearing especially on Lincoln's ideals for the Negro as a laborer, and both he and Mr. Hill will address a number of colored groups also while in Boston.

One important meeting arranged by the Urban League is that for next Tuesday at 4:30 p. m. in the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club. On this occasion Mr. Hill will speak on recent experiences in other cities, and on what might be done to improve the Negro's economic situation here. Goldthwaite Sherrill, vice-president of Chandler & Co., and Prof. David G. Vaughan of the social service department of Boston University School of Theology, will also speak briefly. Arthur H. Morse, chairman of the board of directors of the Boston Urban League, will preside over this meeting.

Mr. Hill, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, Inc., was for eight years the executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League and western field secretary of the national organization. Mr. Hill, whose headquarters are now in New York, has had a successful administration in Chicago and the West.

In Chicago he developed the league from its incipency to the point where it had 16 workers and a budget of \$30,000 per year. He laid the foundation for league organizations in a number of western cities, and became the outstanding authority on the problems of race relations and the Negro in industry in social work circles regardless of color.

He was instrumental in bringing together the leading white and colored citizens of Chicago, resulting in the establishment of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations which published a report which is considered the most authoritative report of race conditions yet presented.

Before leaving Chicago, Mr. Hill was a member of the executive board of the Council of Social Agencies, and the Social Workers' Club. He also was a member of the committee representing all of the social agencies of Chicago which published an authoritative report on the financing of social agencies.

LINCOLN'S SERVICES
TO NATION EULOGIZEDAnniversary Commemorated
in Boston Programs

Strength and beauty of a character flowering in deeds that saved a nation and still blesses humanity were the things emphasized in all the public schools of Boston in observance of the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln yesterday. The Boston Continuation School chose it for the time of holding its certification exercises, and booklets of graduation were distributed. They were held last evening in the hall of the English High School building. Addressing the graduates, William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, spoke of Lincoln as "The American," John C. Broadhead, assistant superintendent of schools, made a touching address to a model for all who would attain real success in the world today. Paul V. Donovan, principal of the school, presided.

Exercises at the English High School were marked by the dedication of a tablet to a distinguished officer of the Civil War, Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge Jr., a graduate of the school, class of 1851. The tablet was the gift of his son, George Selfridge.

At the Abraham Lincoln School exercises were in the form of declamation, recitations and addresses by the master, Frederick W. Swan, and pupils. The Governor's proclamation was read generally in the schools, and booklets relative to the life of Lincoln were distributed. Veterans of the Great Army of the Republic were guests of honor in numerous schools.

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Early American Valentine, a Woman's Fortune-Making Idea

Examples of Miss Esther Howland's Work Now
Exhibited at Chicago Art Institute

Chicago Special Correspondence
IN the quaint design of lace and flowers that embellishes the early American valentine, now on exhibit at the Chicago Art Institute, lies hidden the story of one of America's successful business women. The story told by Mrs. Emma B. Hodge, who lent the collection of valentines to the museum, sounds more like the spectacular rise of a recent captain of industry than the commercial venture of a young woman in the prime and precise forties.

It was an era of females in hoop skirts and galleon ruffles; a genteel period when most books were repositories of instructive and polite information, when clippings were returned to Salem from China in record time.

Her Brother Brings Orders

Even the people who were inclined to be pessimistic about home-manufactured articles freely admitted that these outclassed the imported valentines, and Miss Howland was encouraged to make a dozen more. She then induced her brother, who traveled for her father, to take samples of her work with him on trips to eastern cities, saying that if she could get \$100 worth of orders she would manufacture them for the following season. On his return her brother handed over orders amounting to more than \$500. She was agast. It meant enough work to keep her busy for several years and she had no idea how to attempt to fill the orders until she thought of asking her little cousin, who was willingly consented. She ordered embossed paper from England and pictures from the only lithographer in the United States.

Then one friend took the pictures and kept them sorted in boxes. Another friend, with models before her, made the background of the valentine, passing it to still another who pasted on more adornments. Thus it went from hand to hand, an early example of the chain production method, each friend elaborating the valentine a little until the big order was completed. Finally the big order was finished.

The next year Mr. Howland took still more of his sister's samples. Many of them were very elaborate and costly and had painted messages written on silk and satin for the first time. When the brother returned it was necessary to double

the working force and soon Miss Howland found herself with a valentine factory on her hands. She then started to import colored pictures and ornaments from Germany, but it was such a tedious process to cut these by hand that she had dies made to shorten the work. She had the idea of embossing the little lithographic ornaments and wrote to the German firm proposing to have dies made for this work and sent to the firm at its own expense. They declined the offer, however, and promptly had dies made in Germany.

The Worcester valentine, as it was called, rapidly gained a wide reputation in America, and orders increased so rapidly that in a few years Miss Howland was doing \$100,000 worth of business a year, establishing a new industry and making a fortune for herself.

Quaint in Verse and Picture
She did more than that, for she doubtlessly made young people happy in supplying them with messages for the day dedicated to sweethearts. Her first valentines are beautiful, almost classic in their simplicity; a slender wreath of colored moss roses and leaves pasted on lace paper. One she made herself for her own use; on the envelope is written in fine curling characters, "Not to be opened until Feb. 14, under penalty of \$1 (Quaker currency)." Inside is a floral design, and at the opening of the wreath, under a little flap, is a tinted picture of Esther herself, a very pleasant, delicately featured young woman, with her hair parted in the middle and drawn demurely down over her ears. In this, she disregarded the general rule of anonymity, however, for no other valentine in the collection has any hint of whom the sender may be, unless it be the handwriting.

One card touchingly depicts a young man in a full-dress suit, naively emerging from the heart of a rose. Another valentine, intended for a child, has this beseeching inscription on it:

My pretty friend, I send you this And hope at least to get a kiss! And when to womanhood you grow Pray don't forget your little bish.

Many of the pictures are delightful, and indeed apparently for a sailor shows a cherubic nautical gentleman with long curls tumbling on his shoulder from under a high silk hat, wearing yellow vest, blue coat and white trousers walking up a path from the water. A young man slung over his shoulder in a red handkerchief. Perhaps it contains his worldly goods which are about to be endowed. At the end of the path is a cottage, half hidden by a hedge above which a fat little cupid hovers, resplendent in what seems to be a red flannel petticoat, smilingly defying the laws of gravity with wings which would be absurd for a mosquito.

An elaborate picture of a bridal couple coming out from a church is attractive for the color and general detail. Admiring rustics in smocks surround the couple who are apparently in no haste to elude the audience. The verse is also remarkable:

Love, vain are words here to relate The pleasures of a wedded state; With anxious eye here gaze; Mark this in the heart of the bride. Thus in example let her be your guide. Unite with me to dwell in Hymen's state.

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, Feb. 1

SINGULAR unanimity is shown by the younger writers who have been questioned upon their political views. Practically all of them express hostility to Parliament. They declare that they have no use for politics as it is generally understood. In its narrow sense, politics in France has come to stand for intrigue, interminable debate, personal ambitions, party quarrels and general incapacity. The present Chamber has been described as the most incompetent of chambers of the Third Republic and there is some justification for the description. It gives an unpleasant picture of futility. Nothing that it set out to do has it succeeded in doing and, while it is indulging in squabbles, France is sinking deeper into the mire. The young writers cannot but be impressed by this spectacle and those who contributed to a recent symposium do not hesitate to pronounce against an institution which is discrediting itself. Yet most of them are anxious to state their reluctance to accept a dictatorship. A dictatorship, such as prevails in Italy, will hardly satisfy the French. Intellectuals are in such large numbers anti-Parliamentary, though they have no real positive proposals to make.

Filming a Card Index

A curious and admirable use is being made of the cinematograph. The authorities are running a film of the card index which exists in the Bibliothèque Nationale. At the National Library there are 3,000,000 fiches referring to the books and it is practically impossible to prepare a catalogue. Incessantly the task has to be begun over again. Every day the number of volumes augments. It is 30 years since an attempt was made to produce a catalogue and the letter "L" has just been reached; moreover the list as prepared is incomplete. There exists an immense system of fiches, but these cards cannot be put at the disposition of the public, for if cards were lost or misplaced the books to which they refer would never be found. To copy the cards and to place duplicates at the disposition of the public would be a formidable labor and to photograph them one by one would take much time. But with the cinematograph apparatus turning continually, it has been found possible to obtain thousands of fiches a day, and in a com-

paratively short space of time to offer the public a catalogue of fishes.

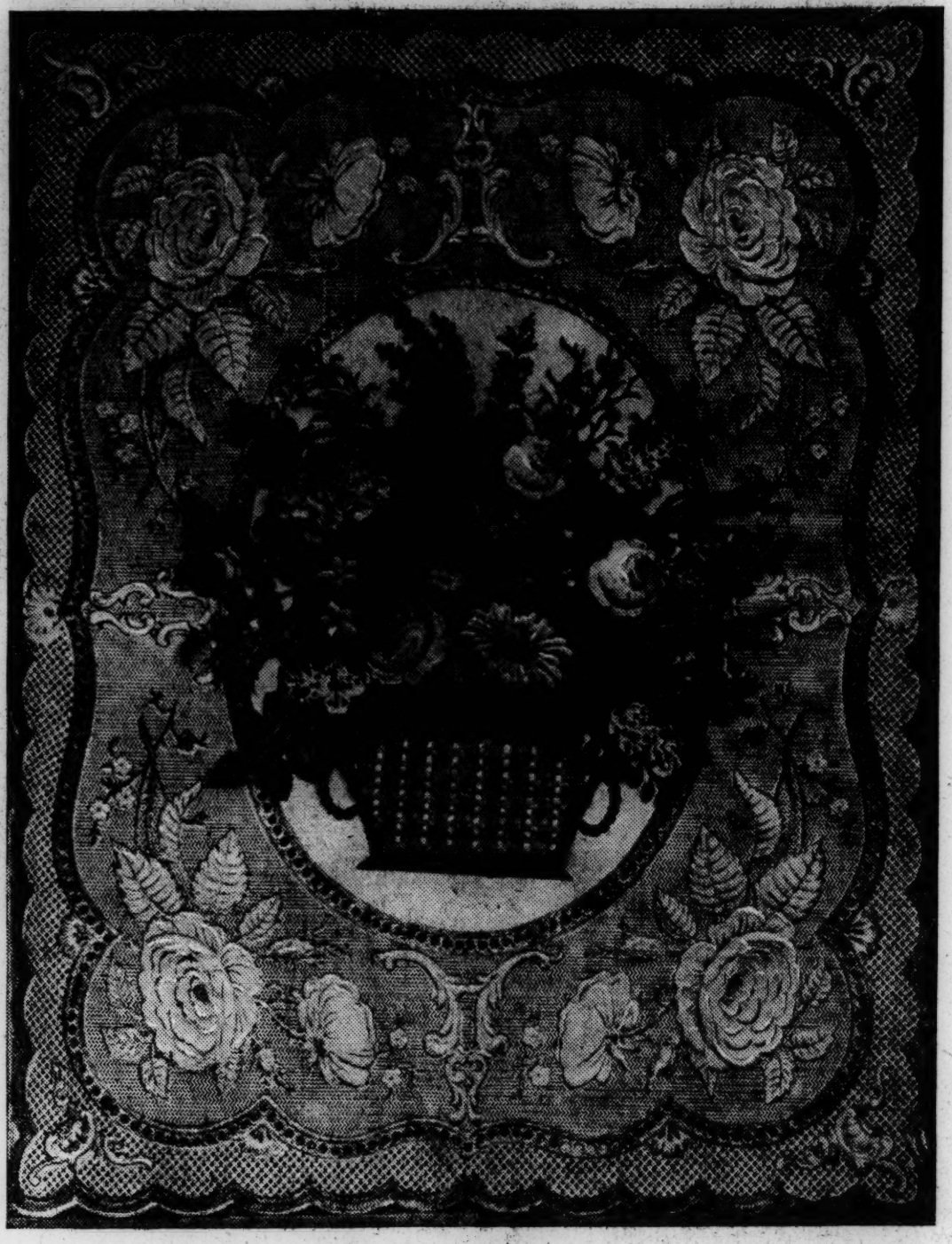
An Educational Problem

Compulsory education was 40 years ago introduced into France, but it has been doubted whether attendance at school is in fact as obligatory as the authorities desire. Never has the responsibility of parents been systematically brought home to them, and especially in the countryside children of tender years are employed in various trades to the detriment of their schooling. The consequence is that the percentage of illiterates among the conscripts who are called up for army service is surprisingly high. Let us see what has been striking examples of the ignorance that prevails in certain parts of France. This ignorance is demonstrated by the revelation of superstitious beliefs that are worthy of the Middle Ages. Reforms are urgently needed and the Minister of Public Instruction has therefore brought in a bill which is designed to make school attendance a reality. The bill provides that any child of school age who is seen under about, or bring school books may be taken to the nearest school for inquiries. Parents who fail to see that their children regularly sit on the class benches will be fined; but perhaps more important is the clause which imposes large fines on persons who offer employment to children of school age. After all, the persons who employ children are chiefly to blame. Further, there are established school councils whose duty it will be to make sure that no child escapes the net.

A Greater Paris

From time to time plans for a finer and larger city are drawn up. M. Boujoul, the Prefect of the Seine Department, appears to be in earnest and announces his intention of creating a greater Paris. Ever since he took up his office he has been planning a vast program of construction and reconstruction in the outer suburbs, and the city which was so long compressed by the fortifications is to be helped to expand. This project is submitted to the Conseil Général of the Département and steps are to be taken at an early date for the orderly and rational control of metropolitan growth. The projects include the laying down of new roads and the prolongation and widening of many existing thoroughfares. An extensive drainage system is to be undertaken. Bridges which are inadequate for the heavier traffic of today—such as those of Champs-Élysées, Boulevard de Saint-Denis—are to be rebuilt. Houses and gardens and sports grounds are, according to the scheme, to be erected. All

Early American Valentine Made by Mount Holyoke Alumna



First Valentine Fashioned by Miss Esther Howland of Worcester, Mass., for Sale. From the Collection of Mrs. Emma B. Hodge, Chicago

this is to be done in the framework of a harmoniously conceived and comprehensive plan.

Edouard Herriot

Edouard Herriot is not only a politician; he is a writer of distinction. His earlier work on Madame Récamier is well known to students of French literature. It displays considerable erudition and is well written. He also produced several political works. Now there is to be seen on every bookstand a substantial volume with green covers entitled "Dans le Nord Normand." M. Herriot after his period of office of Prime Minister became President of the Chamber. He is also the Mayor of Lyons. But during the parliamentary vacation he could not remain in the city. He is in the holiday in Normandy, he set down his impressions. They make excellent reading and the knowledge he shows of history, of botany, of archaeology and of a dozen other subjects, is remarkable. He describes the character of the soil. He is lyrical about the trees and the flowers. He tells us of the various kinds of architecture. He is soaked in the traditions of the race. Some of his remarks on the Renaissance are excellent. Perhaps he is most interesting when he deals with such Revolutionary figures as those of Charlotte Corday and Marat. His studies of these two characters who represent different aspects of the French Revolution, though bringing out no new facts, are full of original views. M. Herriot is indulgent, but nevertheless, he refuses to excuse the methods which were employed by some of the Revolutionaries and roundly condemns the Reign of Terror. This chapter runs to more than a hundred pages and is roughly a third of the volume which M. Herriot wrote during the parliamentary vacation.

Importance of a Uniform

The French love of uniform has been commented upon so often that it would be superfluous to mention it were it not illustrated by an amusing yet significant incident. When M. Henry de Jouvencel was made High Commissioner in Syria he was in the opinion of many people placed under a handicap because he, as a civilian, could not wear the gorgeous clothes which the French think should distinguish a person in authority. How could the Syrians look up to a High Commissioner who did not wear trousers with gold stripes, a coat with magnificent embroidery, and a three-cornered hat? The official whom he appointed as his chief-of-staff was apparently perturbed by the absence of uniform. This official approaches the Minister of the Interior and asked if he could not be made a Prefect. He explained that a Prefect wore a fine uniform and looked imposing. The Minister, though impressed by the argument, did not feel able to fulfill the demand. The official then went to the Prime Minister and requested the rank of Consul because a Consul, too, is entitled to a uniform. The case was considered but such an appointment was not held to be justified. Finally the Government was persuaded to create a special uniform for chief secretaries, and the official left Syria well content. Let us hope that this sartorial concession will indeed

aid in the solution of the Syrian problem!

Necessity for Clarity

From time to time distinguished Frenchmen deplore the deformation of the French language. Emile Picard of the Académie Française has expressed himself plainly and has condemned the modern tendency to forget that the essential quality of French is clarity. Most of the so-called advanced writers do not aim at clarity but hide an esoteric meaning in tangled phrases. They forget such precepts as that of La Bruyère: "You wish to say that it is cold; then say it is cold. It is cold." M. Picard reminded his hearers of the demand of Descartes for simplicity. "It is not to please the masses that one should be clear: it is to please the gods." Jules Tannery remarked: "Only naive persons suppose that if one would write for the uneducated classes one should employ a simple, clear, and natural style. What a mistake! Those who are ignorant will only be seduced by phrases as sonorous as they are hollow, fine incomprehensible words, a bloated and declamatory style." But it is not merely ignorant persons who love sonorous. Recent experiences at the Chamber convince one that the politicians are particularly addicted to swollen, meaningless phraseology. They are inclined to repeat the observation which one lately heard after a public meeting: "The speaker was not very good; I understood everything he said." Perhaps the most important task of France, after the confusion of the post-war days, is to return in every domain, literary, artistic, financial, political, to its traditional clarity.

M. Poincaré

Raymond Poincaré, who remained silent after the elections of last year, is now displaying the utmost activity. In the leading magazines he is giving installments of his memoirs, recalling in the most interesting manner events which are little known. He is known at all. It is understood that for some time he has been engaged in writing his recollections which will be an illuminating contribution to the history of our time. Altogether they will fill 10 volumes. But he is also emerging from his seclusion to make speeches. For example, the other day he pronounced his apology for the policy of the Ruhr. In short, according to the former President, the occupation of the Ruhr made possible the solution of the reparations problem and thus led to Locarno. There can be no doubt that M. Poincaré sincerely believes that his policy brought about the international arrangements which are full of the promise of peace.

Motor Industry Active

A new American invasion is somewhat troubling the French. American automobiles are being imported in large numbers and French industry realizes that it will have to put forward its best efforts if it is to preserve its present position as a maker of motorcars. There was a similar struggle with regard to the bicycle. In 1900 there were 1,000,000 cycles in the country and the number has since increased to 7,000,000. The French were regarded as the leaders, but they had to meet the

competition of the British, and the more dangerous competition of America which began to manufacture bicycles on a large scale.

France held its own and became one of the great exporters of bicycles. Now the same process is to be seen in respect of motorcars. Today France exports automobiles to the value of 1,000,000,000 francs a year and hundreds of thousands of workers are employed in this industry. But now small cars in particular are coming in large numbers from America into the Belgian, the British, the German and even the French market. Apparently America can manufacture motorcars more cheaply than Europe and it is not denied that the imported cars are, having regard to their price, better than the French. Accordingly, French industrialists are beginning to re-equip their equipment and are conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of the French car.

Alsace-Lorraine

A political and diplomatic development of considerable interest is apparent in the growing movement for the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine. The Government has been preoccupied for some time with the agitation in favor of a more or less independent state. It is said that the autonomous movement is backed by German influences, and it is observed that France must exercise great tact if the restored provinces are fully to be incorporated in the Republic. Now the matter is given a diplomatic turn by a speech of Christian Rakovsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Paris, in which he declared that Alsace and Lorraine should be returned to Germany. It is impossible to ignore this pronouncement. If Mr. Rakovsky pursues this subject he will make a renewal of friendly relations between France and Russia—say nothing of France and Germany—extremely difficult.

TURKS INCREASE STATE MONOPOLIES

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13 (P)—Turkey, like Russia, is nationalizing production. It already has made Government monopolies of tobacco, cigarette papers, benzine, kerosene, sugar and matches. Now it has decided to nationalize the manufacture, importation and sale of whisky, wine, beer and other alcoholic drinks. The Ankara Government also announces a tax of from 10 to 30 per cent on all food or drink served in public places, effective May 1. This, with other taxes, will increase the cost of living in Turkey 50 per cent.

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FOREIGNERS COMPLAIN OF FRENCH DISCRIMINATION

Many Patriots Criticize and Deplore Tendency Toward Anti-Foreign Legislation, as It Merely Invites Diplomatic Complications

PARIS, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—So much has been written about the occasional manifestations of xenophobia in France that it is only fair to give credit to those Frenchmen who take right views with regard to the foreign resident. Unnecessary formalities for the foreigner are foolish in France, because France is underpopulated and has need of man-power, and because France has made tourism one of its principal industries and receives every year hundreds of thousands of visitors who spend much money in the country and support a score of trades.

But perhaps worse than the formalities which it is sought to impose are the attempts that are made by a number of deputies to discriminate between the Frenchman and the foreigner whose situation as a desirable resident cannot be called into question. Some time ago in a night sitting the Chamber actually inserted in a bill a provision by which the foreigner (unlike the Frenchman) who acquired property had to pay a special tax of 20 per cent of the purchase price.

An Unfriendly Law

The law was absurd as well as unfriendly, because it was contrary to existing conventions with America and other countries, and apparently the law, though passed, is not to be applied. Then followed a discussion in the Chamber on the prolongation of leases, and while advantages were to be accorded to the French the foreigner was specifically excluded from these benefits.

The tendency to penalize the foreigner is thus to be observed, but happily there are in France many outspoken critics who deal with this anti-foreign legislation as it deserves. To them must be given full credit for their stand. I notice, for example, in the Paris *Soleil* an article by Marcel Cabrol, which puts the case clearly and straightforwardly. The writer is not afraid of being considered less patriotic than his fellows, and he, like most right-thinking Frenchmen, endeavors to stem the tide of xenophobia. Foreigners should without exception, he says, be admitted to the legislative benefits which are given to Frenchmen.

Discrimination Declared

It is in the interest of France that there should be no discrimination. Perhaps the strongest point made against the present tendencies of the lawmakers is that whatever they do which gives the impression that France is inhospitable must ultimately be ineffective because of the existence of international treaties. All that happens whenever Parliament expresses itself as opposed to the foreigner is that the ambassadors of the countries concerned are obliged to intervene. These interventions are always successful, and must necessarily be disagreeable to the French Government.

France has signed with a certain number of countries, including the United States of America, consular conventions or reciprocal treaties, in virtue of which the nationals of these countries are automatically and legally benefited by any advantages that the French Government accords to the French, just as reciprocally the French residing abroad in these countries are treated legally and fiscally in the same way as the population of the various states. The law with regard to leases cannot constitute an exception. The moment it accords a prolongation of leases to the French, the foreigner can invoke the existence between his country and France of a reciprocal treaty. If his rights under that treaty are to be taken away from him, France must denounce the reciprocal treaties. Now these treaties were entered into by France precisely because they confer on French citizens abroad civil and commercial advantages. It is foolish to think of denouncing them. They could, of course, be modified, but only on condition that there were negotiations and an agreement between France and the interested states.

In addition to the reciprocal treaties there are other treaties which

contain what is called the most-favored-nation clause. In virtue of this clause foreigners belonging to such nations are entitled to all the advantages given to any other foreigners. Since, therefore, the nationals of countries which have reciprocal treaties with France must be put on the same footing as the French, the nationals of countries which have included the most-favored-nation clause in their treaties with France must also automatically benefit and be assimilated with the French.

These arguments, apart from the more general arguments, appear to be conclusive, and M. Cabrol properly points out that unless France wishes to become involved in diplomatic complications and legal impossibilities, legislation which savors of xenophobia must be abandoned.

Block System Opposed

The conference agreed, by resolution, that "The block system of marketing theatrical firms by producers of the Federal Motion Picture Council in America, Inc., an organization formed four years ago to mobilize forces for wholesome pictures."

Recommendation was made that the universities and educational foundations enter upon a term of research in this field in the departments of social science and such others as they may see fit.

Preservation of Traditions

"Motion picture producers in the United States of America, with a marvelous opportunity to preserve and transmit the finest traditions of our ordered national life to future generations, are, instead, largely exploiting the most unrepresentative of all aspects of modern society. The motion picture producer has, in a significant manner, failed to respond to requests and suggestions of forward-looking citizens that films be improved in this respect. Their failure to do so has already induced unfortunate misapprehensions of American life and ideals in other countries."

Dr. Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh, Pa., was re-elected president. First vice-president of the coming year is Dr. Frank Jensen of Chicago; Mrs. Robert Gilman of Minneapolis, Minn., is second vice-president. Dr. Hugh McGill of Chicago is third vice-president; Canon William Chase of Brooklyn, N. Y., was re-elected general secretary; Miss Maud Aldrich of Winona Lake, Ind., was re-elected recording secretary; Charles F. Chase of Brooklyn, N. Y., was re-elected treasurer.

\$25,000 FOR VIRGINIA SURVEY

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—H. P. Byrd, Governor of Virginia, probably will be granted \$25,000, instead of the \$15,000 he requested, with which to conduct a survey of the state government. The increase has been granted tentatively by the finance committee of the Senate and the appropriations committee of the House, sitting in joint session to consider the executive budget.

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Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

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As low as \$29.75 if you shop on the Fashion Floor. At this low figure you'll find many and many a stylish frock, sporty and elegant, in every fitting line, in soft color and new mode of decoration. Of course you may go higher if you like. New sporty frocks of broadcloth—new afternoon dresses in soft crepes, often lace or embroidered trimmed. New dance frocks, slim or bouffant, for matron or maid. It's springtime on the Fashion Floor!

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

UNIT AVIATION
PLAN OPPOSEDBrig-Gen. Campbell King
Says Service Is an Auxili-
ary to Army and Navy

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Taking exception to charges that high officials of the army and navy are holding down development of aviation because it menaces the future importance of the two establishments in national defense, Brig-Gen. Campbell King, Assistant Chief of Staff, appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee to present the views of the general staff against reorganization of the aviation service as provided in numerous bills pending before the committee.

General King asserted his belief that aviation is essentially an auxiliary force to the Army and Navy and that it should be closely controlled by their officials. The Wright bill for a separate air corps, he said, "violates the fundamental principle of unity of command, necessary in time of war by creating an independent air corps unco-ordinated with the War Department."

He also declared that the present organization is entirely adequate for the development of aviation if sufficient funds are appropriated and that the flying personnel and training facilities in the United States are unsurpassed by any country.

Discrimination Charge Denied

One of the chief arguments for reorganization, as advanced by the "progressives" in the present air-craft controversy, was brought up by Harry M. Wurzbach (R.), Representative from Texas, when he asked the witness whether there was not some foundation for the charge that the general staff and high army and navy officials fear preeminence of aircraft over the old establishment and for that reason are not anxious to further its development. General King retorted that the general staff is entirely awake to the growing importance of aviation and that none of its rulings have discriminated against it.

"If the general staff cannot be trusted to advance the interests of the air service properly the country is in a very serious situation," General King declared.

Arguing against reorganization he asserted "that the system we now have except for the agitation occasioned by the present controversy, has worked very satisfactorily." Objections to control are always found in the military and naval establishments in time of peace, he contended, and do not necessarily indicate fundamental weaknesses.

Morrow Report Indorsed

On the subject of "essential unity of command," it was contended by committee members that there is now lack of this essential unity because of conflicts between the functions of Army and Navy in national defense.

"The President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is not qualified in a technical sense to consider and determine results in problems of command," declared John C. Speaks (R.), Representative from Ohio. This leaves high officials to control operations to their own selfish personal interests he charged.

The only bill upon which the War Department general staff looks with favor is the bill carrying out the recommendations of the Morrow Board, it was brought out. The general staff is determined fighting any proposal which would force aviation from the army proper.

"The moment you give the air service a separate standing you destroy essential unity of command," General King declared.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS
VALUABLE SETTLERS

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (AP)—United States citizens settling in Canada during the past 12 years brought with them wealth in cash and effects totaling \$163,470,553. In the statement for the last fiscal year of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, figures are given for the past 12 fiscal years. The biggest year was that of 1912-1913, when settlers from the United States brought \$25,795,545 to the Dominion. The lowest year was that of 1915-16 when the total was \$6,045,049. In the last fiscal year it was \$6,277,122.

In the last 14 years Michigan sent more of its citizens to become Canadians than any other state. Settlers from Michigan in that period totaled \$7,107. From Massachusetts \$6,822, from Massachusetts \$7,750, from Washington 75,466, from New York 74,067, and from North Dakota 51,042. Other states varied from 30,000 to a few hundreds.

ART ORGANIZATIONS
ELECT BOSTON MAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Closing its two-day annual session, the Metropolitan Museum, the Federal Council on Art Education, a body of men and women representing seven art organizations, elected the following officers: Royal B. Farnum of Boston, president; Holmes Smith of St. Louis, Mo., vice-president; Leon L. Winslow of Baltimore, secretary, and James C. Boudreau of Pittsburgh, treasurer. Members attended the meeting from points as far distant as California.

ORANGES IMPORTED
TO CANADA FROM SPAIN

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—What is credited as being another result of the campaign for the use of the Atlantic ports of Canada for Canadian imports, is the arrival in St. John of the Lloyd-Mediterranean liner Val-

nega with 12,000 cases of oranges direct from Seville, Spain. The oranges are consigned to different marmalade manufacturers whose plants are in Hamilton, Toronto, St. Catharines and Winona, Ont. This is the first time that manufacturers of marmalade in Canada have imported their raw produce through Canadian ports; hitherto all such imports going to Ontario by way of New York and the Suspension Bridge, Niagara.

The fruit branch of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa was so interested in the experiment of using Canadian ports for these shipments, that they sent a fruit transportation expert to meet the ship, and to make a very exhaustive study of the conditions under which the fruit is landed and cared for at St. John. It was estimated that the total movement would require two trains and would be in the hands of the manufacturer within 60 hours from landing in St. John.



"FUTUREISTS ARTISTS" AT WORK

What They
are saying.

BENITO MUSSOLINI: "We exact the payment of two eyes for the loss of only one eye, and of a whole set of teeth for the loss of only one tooth."

RABBI WISE: "It seems rather hard for those of us who take the American tradition of liberty seriously, to find American money in the form of loans hoarding up this opera bouffe Napoleon."

AMBASSADOR DE MARTINO: "There is no discipline without limitation of individual liberty."

HERBERT HOOVER: "We have now recovered economic strength to the highest degree in our history."

JUSTICE MORSEHAUSER: "Get rid of divorce by national statute if possible."

GIFFORD PINCHOT: "To declare anthracite a public utility and subject it to public regulation in Pennsylvania, will go far to protect the users of anthracite."

WALTER TRUMBULL: "It is remarkable how many people can get into a fight over a peace plan."

PORTABLE ALTARS
FOR POLICE IN ROME

ROME, Feb. 13 (AP)—The practice of providing religious exercises for the Roman police, which was discontinued in 1870 at the time of the breach between the Vatican and the Italian state, has been revived. This is interpreted in Rome as another significant indication that a rapprochement between Roman Catholic Church and state is impending.

While the exercises are not compulsory, the practice has been accepted universally by the police of the capital, and is being applied to the new force of metropolitan police, of whom Rome, under Governor Cremonesi's plans, will eventually have 5000. Training squads of 700 men each are attending mass, going to confession and taking the communion at portable altars erected in their barracks.

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"No Such Thing As a Bad Boy"
Says Man Who Ought to Know

Founder of Starr Commonwealth at Albion, Mich.,
Takes Those Whom No One Else Can Manage
and Turns Them Into Useful Citizens

ALBION, Mich., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—"There is no such thing as a bad boy!"

"What seems badness is misdirected energy," says Floyd Starr, of Starr Commonwealth, Albion, Mich. This conviction, a veritable slogan at Starr Commonwealth, is based on a remarkable understanding of boys and on 12 years' experience in dealing with them.

For Starr Commonwealth is a real home for 56 so-called "bad boys" of

by hundreds of applications filed yearly. It also speaks for the practical co-operation of sympathetic friends. All gifts are applied according to a tabulated system that looks toward a bigger future. With the idea of permanence, the grounds were landscaped by professional artists. As buildings have been added, each assumes an important place in the final scheme.

The cottage and schoolroom furnishings are chosen for utility and the influence of pleasant surroundings. Polished floors, clean walls, good table linens, silver, and china, original paintings and fine copies, the best books and magazines and good music contribute to a subtle influence that unconsciously helps in character building.

Out of 1000 applications in one year, only a few new boys may be chosen, because there are only 56 beds at S. C. Sometimes, indeed, more boys than beds may be counted—when a case so appeals to Mr. Starr that he cannot refuse to take the boy. Here his past, personal history is a sealed book. He turns to a clean, white page on which he may write his story, unashamed, for the world to read.

No Time Limit Is Set

The age limit for entrance normally is 7 to 14. But no limit is imposed for residence. A boy remains until he no longer needs the home. Some find themselves shortly; others require years. But no boy is pronounced hopeless. And in the end, no boy who has remained there without interference by outsiders has failed to make good. All Mr. Starr asks for the foundation of his work is a normal boy.

Dignity of labor and self-control are emphasized as character-building elements. A suitable, but not burdensome, share is given each boy, in the daily régime. He is taught to care for himself, to "make" his bed neatly, to be responsible for his

experiences of the day are discussed.

"Do not say that I remodel these boys," says Floyd Starr. "I model them. They are plastic when they come here. We give all of our attention to the good in them. We have never failed to find that goodness in any boy. His innate goodness responds to love and yields to training. When that spark or germ or seed—what you will—that element of goodness which we seek and find and nourish, when that has flourished into blossom, and fruit—where your bad boy? There isn't any such thing!"

Progress in the Churches

THE Rev. Dr. Gwilyn Davies who conveyed from Cardiff to Detroit the memorial from the churches in Wales to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America expressing appreciation of their peace efforts and outlining a plan for furthering them, returned home.

Asked how the memorial was received he replied: "Magnificently. The enthusiasm of the great gathering was wonderful and they did us the compliment of putting on one of the finest speakers to reply to my address." Speaking of American people generally, he says they are "appreciative, hospitable, enthusiastic and generous."

Among the more important scheduled meetings, especially of interdenominational organizations, are:

Federal Council of Churches, administrative committee, New York, Feb. 19; Religious Education Association, annual convention, Toronto, Can., March 9 to 13; Federal Council, administrative committee, New York, March 14.

International Council of Religious Education, quadrennial convention, Birmingham, Ala., April 12 to 19; Young Women's Christian Association, national convention, Milwaukee, April 21 to 27; W. Y. C. A., Biennial Student Assembly, Milwaukee, April 21 to 27.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, general conference, Memphis, Tenn., May 5; Presbyterian Church in the United States, general assembly, Pensacola, Fla., May 20; Northern Baptist Convention, Washington, D. C., May 25 to 30; Reformed Church in the United States, general synod, Philadelphia, May 26; United Presbyterian Church of North America, general assembly, Sharon, Pa., May 26; National Council of Social Work, Cleveland, May 26 to June 3; Presbyterian Church in the United States

Growth Indicates Success

In the early days, Mr. Starr's only assistants were his father and mother. Today there are five married teachers, a cook and her helpers, two Albion College students giving part time, and several Antioch College students who devote regular five-week periods to the athletic, manual training, and other administrative duties. The entire personnel at Starr Commonwealth is pledged to developing the best in each boy, not by negotiations, but on the theory that every normal boy really desires to be good.

The material growth of Starr Commonwealth, indicates the success of the work and the widespread recognition of its need, as shown

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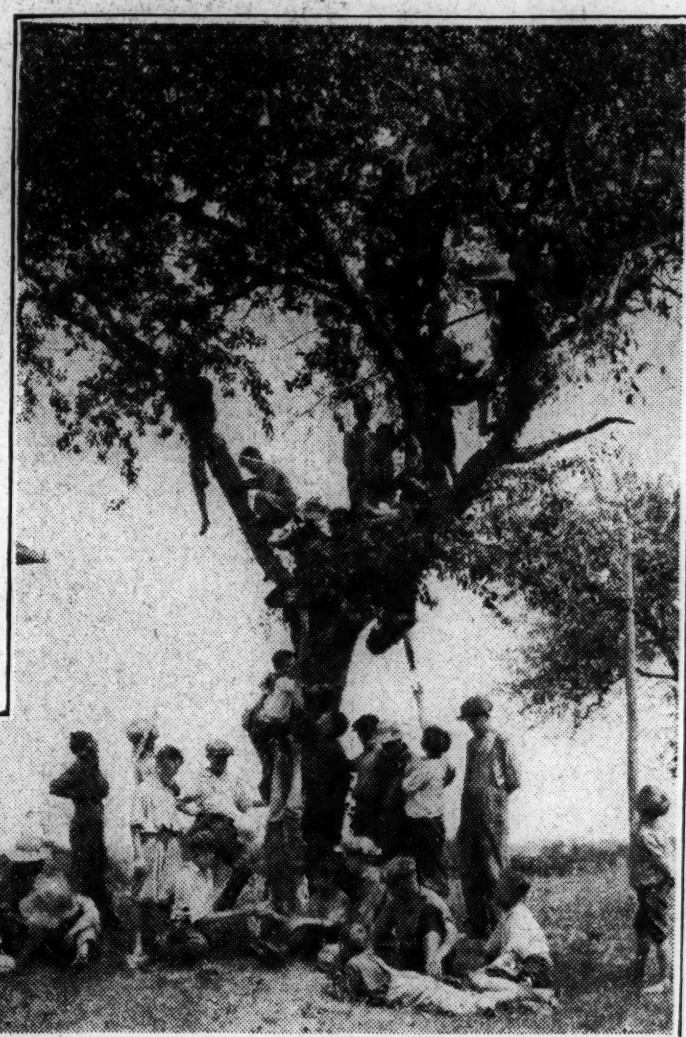
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ALL THESE LADS NEEDED WAS A CHANCE

young people may be received for longer or shorter periods. Miss Olive Tritton, who has had wide experience of international work in connection with the Y. W. C. A., is honorary secretary.

Under the auspices of the Federal Motion Picture Council of America, a conference on problems related to the industry is to be held in Chicago Feb. 10 to 12.

Historic Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, of which Henry Ward Beecher once was pastor, has extended a call to the Rev. Dr. James Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., the Associated Press reports.

In its 75 years, Plymouth Church has had but three pastors, the others besides Mr. Beecher being Lyman Abbott and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

The International Association of Agricultural Missions which was organized to promote the development of agricultural missions throughout the world, last year devoted as much attention to religious needs of rural America as to those of what are generally deemed mission lands.

The London Missionary Society has received reassuring news from China. Most of the schools and colleges reopened as usual after the holidays, and in several of them the enrollment of students is the highest on record. Most of the colleges are full to their capacity.

Despite anti-British propaganda in

China, the Anglo-Chinese College has 330 students. On the other hand, it has been found impossible to open the society's boys' and girls' Middle School in Peking.

The First Community Church of Columbus, O., recently dedicated its new \$250,000 edifice.

The next world's Lutheran convention is to be held in 1929, according to Dr. J. A. Moorhead, executive director of the National Lutheran 14 for the filing of the necessary documents with the plebiscite commission. The convention will commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the adoption of Luther's shorter catechism.

PRESIDENT PERMITS APPEALS

ARICA, Chile, Feb. 13 (AP)—President Coolidge, as arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica dispute, has ruled that he will entertain the Chilean and Peruvian appeals in connection with the election law, allowing until Feb. 14 for the filing of the necessary documents with the plebiscite commission. The plebiscite commission is specifically ordered to continue its work pending the final ruling.

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Read below what one of the January Hollywood Tourists writes:

"All I can talk about to everybody I meet is Hollywood and telling them to go down there if they want to see a wonderful place to live in every around."

"I know if I had spent three times one hundred and fifty dollars I could not have had a better time or seen as much of Florida."

"The only regret I have is that I had to leave so soon and I wasn't the only one feeling that way. The entire party felt the same way—on all sides I heard expressions of what a wonderful time they were having and how wonderfully they were being treated."

"Each day brought forth a new surprise. It seems to me they must have nothing else to do but plan to make their guests happy. The trip to Palm Beach and the picnic lunch was delightful but I think the country club was marvelous—imagine dancing on a glass floor 'neath the skies and the performance by Van & Schenck and their New York Company was great."

"We also were taken to the bathing casino every day, it sure was a great place, the pool, the bathing down in the Atlantic Ocean, golfing, the music, the swimming and diving exhibitions, and everybody as nice as could be."

"Should I ever get the opportunity again I am going back to Hollywood, the land of sunshine."

(Name of tourist given on request.)

Thousands who have gone to Hollywood will tell you the same story—so we invite you to make the trip in February, March or April.

Pack-up now, for Florida! Everything is arranged for you by the Hollywood Tourists, traveling and hotel accommodations, sightseeing and entertainment (except meals on train).

In order that we may secure proper accommodations for you via steamer or railroad, kindly let us know as soon as possible date you prefer to go to Florida during February, March or April. Please book your accommodations promptly by letter, telegram or telephone.

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Joseph W. Young, Founder

RADIO

One of the WGY Experiments

STATION WGY CELEBRATING FOURTH YEAR Schenectady Has Been a Leader in Progressive Experiments

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—WGY, the radio station which has the 50,000-watt voice celebrates its fourth birthday Feb. 20. In four years these three letters W. G. Y. have found their way into many countries and languages, but wherever found they mean the same thing, the radio station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

When WGY first went on the air it had a 100-watt voice. Today it is licensed to speak regularly with 5000 watts power and on Saturday and Sunday the station may express itself with 10 times greater power or superpower. Further, WGY sometimes speaks with four different voices simultaneously for its words and music may be picked up on 41 meters, 109 meters, 1560 meters and 379.5 meters.

Many advances have been made in the science of radio but WGY is never lagged behind. In fact it has generally been in the van so far as transmission was concerned. It is through the Schenectady station that the experiments of the great development station at South Schenectady have been carried on. It was WGY that radiocast for the first time in this or any other country on 50,000 watts; it was WGY that conducted a series of experiments using alternately horizontal and vertical radiation; it was WGY that perfected successful radio relay on 1560-meter wavelength.

Because of the activity of the radio engineering and research departments of the General Electric Company in the development of this as yet little known science, Schenectady has become the center of radio investigation and WGY the proving station. At South Schenectady the home of the 54-acre transmitter development station, special transmitters operating on 41, 109, 1560 and 379.5 meters have been erected and almost nightly are on the air. WGY is the WGY, while at nearby and remote stations, on land and on sea, in the tropics and in the far North, observers are obtaining transmission data on the various wavelengths. The engineers hope to reach the point where transmission of radio waves can be accurately forecast under all conditions.

ditions. WGY is not only a source of entertainment and information for many thousands of people but it is the instrument by means of which pioneer work in radio is being carried out.

From the time of its formal opening four years ago, WGY avoided the inclusion of "mechanical" numbers, that is, selections produced by phonograph or player piano. The Department of Commerce recognized the studio-produced program by creating a special class, known as Class B, in which were included only those stations which did not depend upon mechanical music.

From the very first, Martin F. Rice, manager of radio-casting for the General Electric Company, saw that progress in program development would be seriously handicapped if the station were dependent upon programs originating in the studio. Within a year WGY's engineers began the development of remote control stations wire-connected to the studio. Now the Schenectady station has one of the most elaborate systems of remote control of any station in the country. Public halls, churches and theaters in Schenectady were first brought into the studio by wires; then Albany was covered in a similar way, and a short time later a pair of wires spanned the 150 miles to New York.

Through its affiliations with WJZ, WGY has advantage of tapping into the remote control system of the New York station which includes radio to Washington and to station WRC. During the last year, WGY extended its lines westward and is now connected to station WFBL in Syracuse, WHAM in Rochester and WMAK in Buffalo. Wire connection gives great elasticity to programs. Practically the whole State becomes the studio of WGY and anything originating in any city in the system is made available for radio-casting. Further any radio-casting station in the system is technically equipped to radiocast anything originating in any other station.

Simultaneously with the development of the wire system, engineers have been engaged in the development of radio relay. Two years ago the portable radiocasting station of 50 watts was tried out. The station, fitted up on a truck, was transported to church or theater and directly connected to the amplifiers and microphone. The output of the microphone was then radiocast on 100 meters picked up by WGY and radiocast on the station wavelength. Later work has resulted in the development of 1560-meters as the ideal wavelength for radiocast relay service within a distance of 250 miles. WGY is the station of the Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., radiocasts WGY by means of the 1560-meter wave, every Thursday night. Residents of northern New York thus receive programs which originate in New York, Washington, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Schenectady and Albany.

This Shows Dr. E. W. F. Alexanderson, the Well-Known Radio Inventor, Studying the Activity of Radio Waves in Horizontal and Vertical Planes at WGY. This Is Just One of the Many Progressive Experiments Carried on by the General Electric Company Mentioned in the Accompanying Article.

WOAH, Omaha, Neb. (324 Meters)
8 p. m.—Omaha orchestra and soloists. 7—After-dinner hour. Speakers and musical program. Chamber of Commerce. Historical anniversary. 7:10—Sports talk. 7:15—Gossip. 7:20—Choral. 7:30—Horn and his Nightingale orchestra. 11—Arthur Hays and his organ jubilee.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Orchestra. 6:55-7:05—W. A. Philpott Jr., on "Coins and Coinage." 8:30—West Coast orchestra. 11—Jack Gardner's orchestra.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (297 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Universal Bible class, conducted by Rev. M. G. Rountree. 8:30—Frank Tilton, pianist. 11—West Coast orchestra.

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SUNSET STORIES The Slothful Sloth

THE jungle is full of more strange things than anyone ever dreamed of. Naturally, no one ever thinks of himself as strange. So it never occurred to the Three-Toed Sloth to think of itself as anything unusual. In fact it never thought at all, except to wonder where the leaves were thickest and best. When it was not eating leaves, it would hang from a branch by its four feet and swing slowly.

So one morning when it heard someone ask what that strange-looking thing was hanging from the branch, the Three-Toed Sloth had not the slightest idea that it was the strange-looking thing.

"Perhaps it is good to eat. It looks like moss," said another voice.

"Humph! As if anything but leaves were good to eat," murmured the Sloth as it swung by its toes.

"So it does. I'll get it down with my trunk," said a third voice.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A New Bible Dictionary

A New Standard Bible Dictionary, edited by Melancthon W. Jacobus and others. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, \$7.50.

ANOTHER striking evidence that recent heated controversies have not lessened, but rather have increased the public's interest in the Scriptures, lies before us in the New Standard Bible Dictionary. This work, first published in 1909, has been rewritten by nearly three-score editors and contributors representing many of the leading theological institutions and denominations of the Christian world. These writers have put into their work the latest study and a vast accumulation of knowledge gathered from the wide fields covered by Biblical research, investigation, and interpretation. The result is a volume which includes all the old material and much new material which further illuminates the Bible pages.

Appearance Creditable
The selection of the editors and contributors insures a work free from sectarian bias or denominational prejudice. These Bible students include members of such theological and educational institutions as Hartford Theological Seminary, Boston University, Cornell University, University of Michigan, Toronto University, Oxford University, England; the University of Aberdeen, Scotland; St. Andrews College, Sydney, Australia, etc. Some of the well-known names from the list of those who have prepared articles for the dictionary are: Jacobus, Moffatt, Driver, Milligan, Nourse, Zeno, Dodd, Guthrie, Ropes, and others. Naturally, with such writers, the work bears evidence that from their standpoint the sole purpose has been reverently to present the truth fairly and impartially. It may not be too much to say that they have produced a guide to the Scriptures treating of their historical, literary, social, and religious facts and problems.

The external and internal appearance of this Bible Dictionary is alike creditable to editors and publisher.

The editors with great care have compressed the work into one volume, Imperial 8vo, 939 pages, which is bound in cloth, buckram or three-quarters morocco. And the book is embellished with numerous illustrations, plans and colored maps especially prepared for the work. The maps of Jerusalem, Palestine, Egypt and Babylonia are noteworthy, and happily the print is so clear that all places are easily recognized. Not the least interesting features of the dictionary are the beautiful illustrations from the Savis Davidson Paton Collection in Hartford Theological Seminary.

A Storehouse of Information
Such a work as this New Standard Dictionary may perform a real service for the earnest student of the sacred Scriptures. The books of the Old and New Testaments contain the names of cities, countries and nations, of the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, of flowers, of precious stones, of familiar and unfamiliar practices. It is helpful to know not only of Jerusalem, but of Ur of Chaldees, of the hills of the field and of "Solomon in all his glory." The dictionary which tells the Israelites in their march through the wilderness as well as of the unleavened bread of the Passover. The illustrations and the written accounts of the crude wooden plow, the primitive threshing sled, plowing and household utensils tell of the daily occupations of the people of the Bible.

This work is what it purports to be: a dictionary of the Bible. It is a storehouse of scriptural information. The contents, which are arranged alphabetically, include many lengthy articles worthy of careful study. Among these may be named "The History and Religion of Israel," "Exploration and Excavation," "Temple," etc. There is an article on each of the 62 books of the Bible, giving the name of the author, time and place of writing and other facts of interest. "Extra-

vation and Exploration" gives the reader a clear and concise view of what has been accomplished toward a better understanding of the Bible. The authors claim that the book is "a key to the knowledge of the Bible." But no Bible dictionary can truly be a standard unless it gives the latest and fullest light that in recent years has been shed upon the sacred Scriptures. Our editors

"Unposted Letters"

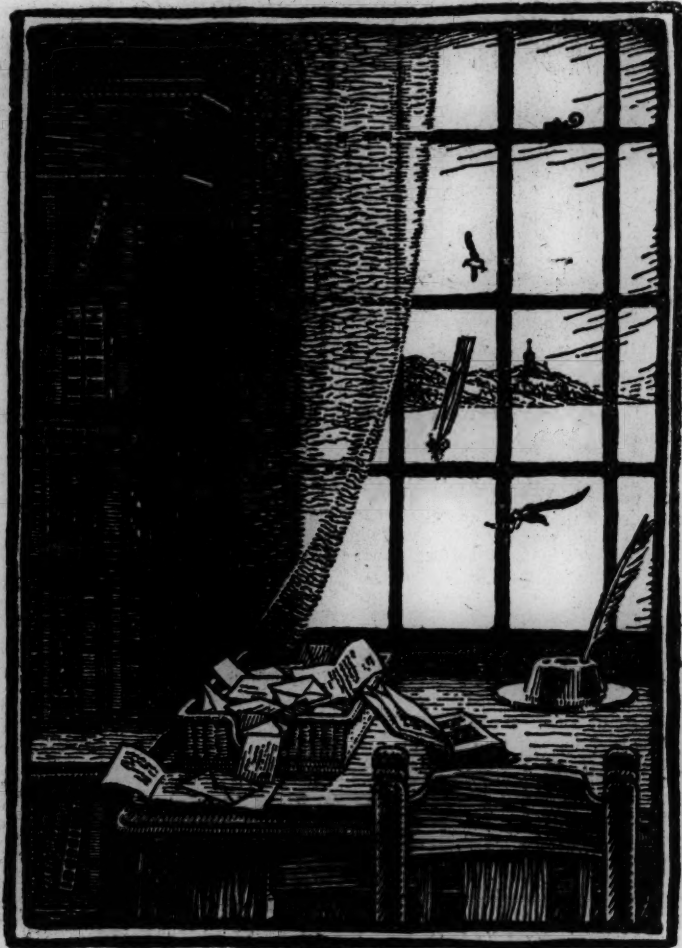


Illustration From John O'London's Collection of "Letters to Gog and Magog," From His Weekly (Putnam).

The New Sonneteer

The Sonnet Today—Yesterday, by David Morton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.75.
FAR from disappearing in the United States during 10 years of free verse popularity, the sonnet, most restricted and traditional of common verse forms, has experienced what might almost be called a renaissance. True, it has suffered changes of fashion in thought, language and technique, but it has thrived. And this, Mr. Morton, himself a sonneteer and now professor of poetry at Amherst College, explains, is because the sonnet form

follows what he describes as the natural development of a thought—an idea or emotion achieving full growth or intensity, followed by a secondary expression of changed pitch, character and direction. "One is reminded," Mr. Morton writes, "of the career of a rocket fired into the night sky—the accumulated momentum during the ascendancy, the arrival at the zenith and the soft falling of many colored stars."
This theory Mr. Morton carries into an explanation of the rhyme schemes of the two great sonnet types, the Petrarchan and the Shakespearean. He shows the sonnet's analogy to the Egyptian sacred song, to the Hebrew Biblical poem, to the Greek epigram and to the Japanese tanka and hokku. The controversy as to the genealogy of the sonnet in Italy or Provence he sets aside as purely academic, for he feels most strongly that it is a mode of thinking and feeling, so universal and so persistent, that the presumption is that it is instinctive and inherent in man's mental and emotional processes.

In the twentieth century the sonnet has seen changes. It has lost that formality which Milton felt so nobly upon it and Wordsworth upheld. Though a George Sterling may write as the Victorians did, with high seriousness, the century is better expressed by Rupert Brooke's more natural utterance, by Edna St. Vincent Millay's lightness. Yet though sympathy today carries back to the Elizabethan sonnet, the difference between the two periods is marked. Pretty conceits and graceful and courtly language expressed the genuine emotion of the early day; natural language and intimacy now take their place. For organ music is substituted the violin solo. Into the stiff and arbitrary form has been poured a free and winging lyricism. Here Mr. Morton quotes Arthur Davidson Pickett and Rupert Brooke again. The character portrait of Edwin Arlington Robinson he holds to be another type of sonnet peculiar to the twentieth century. To the sonnet used as the stanza for a narrative poem he does not give consideration. It is, however, well within his conclusion as to the vivifying effect of freedom on the sonnet.

Mr. Morton presents his study in a style which shows the customary use of lambics, smooth and reflective. It is not witty or memorable prose, but rather as that of a chastened Ruskin, pleasing, soothing. One knows it is a revelation of temperament, for in Mr. Morton's sonnets, of which two volumes have been published, "Ships in Harbor" and "Harvest," exists this same contentment mingled with melancholy and a reasonable sentiment. Not a book of controversy or discovery to startle any reader, yet it is a book to give pleasure and interpretation.

It is Mr. Lynd's purpose to please, whatever he is saying, and no hint of superiority or of contempt ever sears his page; indeed we need never see anything beyond his own discomfiture and absurdities unless he pleases, so ingeniously does he confide in us. But as we put down his essays, we wonder whether we cannot learn quite as much about the commonest and least suspected of frailties from his genial exposure of them as in any other way, and whether the thought behind such careless banter, so unconcerned expressed, may not be as deep as that of the most stern and dogmatic of our forefathers. For our own part, we believe that if Mr. Lynd took to writing a shade less sincerely and naturally, we should very quickly detect it, and that while he continues to write as he does, we shall sign neither for the drastic pen of R. L. S., nor the laborious minuteness of Flaubert. E. F. H.

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Sunshine and Idleness

The Jingle Driver, by H. Clayton East. London: Alcock Rivers, 75, 1d. net.

A JOURNEY to inspect a pony trap, and the return home with them when approved and purchased. No great matter for a book? The jingle indeed (for that was the trap's pleasant and correct appellation) was no great matter. The jingle driver, who was no saleswoman and did not want to part with the pony, pointed out the vehicle's defects with explanatory comments; amongst others: "The brass of the axle be bent: that were the day as Father couldn't keep awake and I had to do the driving." And it was not long before the jingle driver behind a milk cart, itself destined to join the mighty army of milk carts.

But the acquisition of a pony and a friend in one is no small matter, and Betty (so christened with the water of a stream that murmured among the rocks and heather by the roadside of the way home) was no ordinary pony. It is true she had some inconvenient traits, such as rolling in the cabbage patch (why, one wonders?), or entering your tent in the small hours of the morning, but few ponies would follow their owner, like a dog, on her tramps across the moor, or be still progressing along the road when returned from an excursion into the fields of reverie. And when it is added that the journey was across Dartmoor, that high tableland of Devonshire where the russet of the bracken and the purple of the heather glow against the close green moor and dark granite, the brown streams rush down the upland valleys and babble through the woods on the fringe of the moor, and the high Tors look out to catch the far gleam of the sea both to the north and south, it will be seen that there was material for a very Odyssey of peace.

That the author does not wholly attain to that is due partly to the difficulties inherent in the making of a fresh record of ordinary doings, and partly, perhaps, to her habit of turning aside rather too frequently from her pleasant, idle journey, so full of color, to present philosophy and morals; heavy companions whom one might meet and pass a word with in the account of such a journey, but whose too frequent presence is overbearing. The episode of the Fraynes in particular is too grave and angular to fit easily into the book's light framework.

But the author has a very real enthusiasm for the moor (the cause of which those who have seen and felt it will understand), and she has a sense of humor, and a happy knack of portraying vividly those around her. The result is a book full of sunshine and idleness, with an excellent sense of humor, and a happy knack of portraying vividly those around her. The result is a book full of sunshine and idleness, with an excellent sense of humor, and a happy knack of portraying vividly those around her.

Book Reviews in Brief

Rhoda Fair, by Clarence Budington Kelland (New York: Harper & Brothers, \$2), has for heroine a daughter of a thief who reformed and lived an upright life for the last 20 years of her life. Rhoda, who bears her mother's notorious name, is torn between the "thrill" of crime and the careful precepts of her mother's later years. To add to the confusion she meets two men, each of whom appeals to one of the sides of her nature. A packet of stolen diamonds is given into her hands by one of these men and they remain as a symbol to her. The trail leads across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean, and on into Egypt and Jerusalem. There it finally comes to a sharp but natural end. Mr. Kelland is a practiced storyteller. His Rhoda Fair is strongly drawn, and made interesting quite aside from the adventures she is plunged into. The co-ordination gives the reader more than just a thrilling story.

Southward Ho! With the Prince in Africa and South America, by Ralph Deakin (London: Methuen, 10s. 6d. net), carries the reader in company with the Prince of Wales on a British battleship to Gambia and Sierra Leone, and thence by various means

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of conveyance through Nigeria, The Cape, the Free State, Basutoiland, Natal, the Transvaal and Rhodesia, and on to St. Helena, Montevideo, Argentina and Chile. The Prince in a preface says it "describes in full and accurate detail the unforgettable four months which I spent in Africa, my short stay in St. Helena, and my visit, on the homeward voyage, to three friendly and most hospitable South American republics." The work is fully illustrated, and contains many happy photographic snapshots of the royal traveler and of the functions he attended and the sights he saw. It is a book to take on a holiday and to read.

Women of Bengal, by Margaret M. Urquhart. (Calcutta: The Association Press, Rupees 2-8) is intended to form one of a series on the women of India. The present volume is admirably written, and has a quality of luminous sympathy and understanding. It is the work of a Christian missionary who for 25 years has sought to appreciate what is good in Hindu ideals, while clear-eyed about the deep need of Christianity's good news.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Conning Tower Book, edited by F. A. in the New York World. New York: Macy-Masius, Publishers, \$2.50.
The Altar of the Legion, by Farnham Bishop and Arthur Gilchrist Brown. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.
The Golden Boat, by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Fresh Air and Ventilation, by C. E. A. Winslow. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.
Doodle, A California Boy, by M. Francis Reid. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

Half Hours With College Students, by William Alfred Mills. Boston: The Stratford Company, \$2.
American Shines on English Soil, by J. F. Muirhead. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Volltaire, by Richard Aldington. London: George Routledge & Sons, New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.
The Branch Banking Question, by Charles Wallace Collins. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.75.

Mated, by Wallace Irwin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.
Porto Rico, by Knowlton Mixer. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$4.

Life and Letters of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$4.
Musical Cross Word Puzzle Lessons, 1 to 10, by Maurice S. Molloy and Marie A. Snyder. New York: Carl Fischer, Inc. \$1.

Programs for Mothers' Meetings, by Caroline Clark Barney. Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 35 cents.
Glass Houses, by Eleanor Glynn. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$2.

Young James, by Evelyn Sharp. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.
Equinox, by Elizabeth Curtis. New York: Harold Vinel.

Puritan, by Fliske Conant. New York: Harold Vinel.

John Bull, Engineer

London and Londoners in the Eighteen-fifties and sixties, by Alfred Roaming Bennett. New York: Adelphi Company, 35 net.

ONE hardly knows whether to admire most the capaciousness of Mr. Bennett's memory (or notebook) or the John-Bull-like heartiness with which its multifarious contents are set forth. The author strolls about London of the 50's or 60's in much the same way as the well-to-do farmer of that generation strolled about "the estate," poking a stout and appreciative walking-stick into the well-lined flanks of the cattle, explaining proudly and good-humoredly and with amazing memory for detail, the age, fine points and pedigree of each quadruped.

Mr. Bennett is not John Bull the farmer, but he is John Bull the engineer. As a boy in his teens he beheld the advent of the machine, as a workable proposition, and, like every young Briton of the day, promptly took it to his heart. As each machine hove in sight—whether a tall-chimneyed locomotive of the "Rocket" type, a steam fire-engine, a paddle-boat plying along the Thames, or merely a four-wheeled velocipedine laborer propelled by long-treadles through the streets—he was agog with interest, fired off volleys of eager questions, had them all satisfactorily answered and supplemented them with the later experiences of an engineering career. And now Mr. Bennett unlocks this accumulated store and it bursts forth bright, boyish and true-British as at the time it was first taken in, 50 or more years ago.

History Freshened Up

At the author's genial touch, past and half-forgotten events are freshened up with new bits of detail and read as if they were current news. Here is an example: When in 1861 Lord Palmerston sent a sharply-worded demand to Washington for the release of two Confederate agents, Sillidell and Mason, captured by the Federal man-of-war the San Jacinto, President Lincoln's reply was awaited in London with unceasing anxiety. "There was only one mail a week, and it was considered likely that the boat due at Queenstown on Jan. 1, 1862, would carry peace or war amongst her cargo, and locomotives were kept in steam there and at Holyhead in readiness to run the Queen's messenger to London without delay. But the reply did not come until Jan. 7, when Mr. Ramsbottom's express engine, Watt, made a non-stop run from Holyhead to Stafford, 130 and a half miles in two hours 25 minutes, whence the carriages were taken straight to Euston, 133 and a half miles, by Bloomer, No. 372, in two hours 35 minutes. Before the train had quite stopped, the Queen's messenger was in a hansom and racing to the Foreign Office. Peace!"

London watched the progress of the Civil War across the Atlantic with the greatest interest, and possibly some profit—at any rate "Laird

& Co., of Birkenhead, built with great rapidity a small fleet of swift paddle-steamers of light scantling for running the Charleston blockade and other venturesome and highly profitable enterprises. But nothing appealed more strongly to John Bull's gladiatorial instincts than the Monitor-Merrimac affair.

"The ships," says Mr. Bennett, with his usual accompaniment of details, "were of novel and distinctive types. Monitor being a new vessel, with very low free-board and one high gun mounted in a central revolving turret, designed by that erratic genius, the Swedish engineer, Ericsson; Merrimac, a wooden three-decker of 4000 tons and 60 guns, built in 1856, had been captured from the Federals, cut down and protected by slanting railway iron, from which shot was expected to glance harmlessly."

The ease with which the Monitor put her adversary to flight set all navy departments busy with plans for revolving turrets. "No illustration of these mystery ships," the author continues, "had come to England. But the public wanted Monitors and Merrimacs and duly got them"—furnished from the resourceful imagination of the Fleet Street artists.

Catholic in Interests
Mr. Bennett is catholic in his interests. He will discuss the shape, size and capacity of the tiny Thames paddle-boats with as much interest as he describes the boilers and cable-tanks of the Great Eastern, that floating monster with five funnels, six masts, two paddles and a screw, four times the size of any other vessel in existence, a masterpiece of engineering at the time, though always in difficulties nautical and financial.

Or he will tell us how the striking (hoofier) match had only just displaced the old flint-and-steel, having been invented by one John Walker, a chemist of Stockton, whose discovery won public approval through the efforts of Professor Faraday, discoverer of electric light, who had called at Walker's shop and bought a box of matches for 1s. 6d. So that, incidentally, the striking match is scarcely older than electric lighting. And sandwiched in between steam winches, paddle-boats and fire escapes will be found every conceivable sight and sound that represented the life of London streets in that picturesque Dickensian period. Croaking-sweepers, boy chimney-sweepers, itinerant glass-blowers, Jewish buyers of old pot-ashes—their purchases piled on their heads—cat's meat vendors, "rare shows" all remembered and noted as carefully as the size of the congregation in Spurgeon's tabernacle or the price of fish in 1860.

But the main value of Mr. Bennett's book lies in the fact that it gives us London at the moment when the city first became conscious that a new element, the machine, was invading its social life and bringing untold changes in its train. It is a remarkable record of inventors, innovators, experiment and enterprise.

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Conductor, Player and Composer

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Jan. 21. BERLIOZ once complained of conductors. The conductor, he said, is the most relentless foe of the composer. It was this that led Berlioz to conduct his own works. He did not want them to be maltreated by a man who had had nothing to do with their birth.

The example of Berlioz is striking. But to tell the truth, conductors have, since that time, not lost, but gained ground to such an extent that today it is well to remember Berlioz's word. The conductor has become the king of musical life. And it would be incorrect to say that composers generally are not content with this gradual change of things. So far as they write for orchestra, they wholly depend upon the conductor.

But must we not confess that the conductor who behaves like a prima donna is no less disagreeable than his predecessor in public favor? Is it not absurd that a man who does not play an instrument is allowed to play with a body of instruments in a way which recalls the tricks of a comedian? The public, of course, allows itself to be deceived by this abundance of gesture. Conducting at present has, no doubt, something grotesque about it. External movement ought to keep pace with emotion. But, unfortunately, the less emotional music is, the more the conductor tries to make the public believe that he has been deeply moved. He appears overcast, where not the least trace of ecstasy is to be found.

The example of Nikisch. In ordinary circumstances, the expression of the eye as well as the manner of the conductor in general can contribute a good deal to the impression of the music. In this respect Artur Nikisch was the greatest of all conductors, because he became his manner, the more expressive his music. He was the last representative of romanticism in conducting. A romantic conductor never exaggerates. He is too deeply permeated with music to play the part of a comedian. Most present-day conductors, belonging to an unromantic period, emphasize, for that very reason, mimic expression. If this goes on it might even conceivably lead to the decay of music itself.

For let us not forget that all scores are nothing but symbols of what the composer has imagined. In this, music widely differs from all other arts, particularly that of painting. A picture remains what it is. But a score waits for the conductor to make it what it is. The conductor understands it and tries to express the meaning of the composer. There are such composers as Mahler, who, knowing by experience how far a conductor may transform a work by arbitrary interpretation, has done his best to temper the power of the conductor by the punctilious exactitude of his signs. But was he able to protect his work from the willful treatment of his interpreter? The question of tempo lies both in the head and in the hands of the conductor. He may be a very good conductor, but a very bad musician. The one does not exclude the other. To this circumstance are due the great differences in the way in which many masterpieces are rendered. It is the art of the conductor to make his weak point appear as his strong. And the public, ignorant of the actual facts, may be overenthusiastic just in the wrong place.

Chamber Orchestras. It is not mere chance, but a natural consequence of the conductor's tyranny that present musical production is not so kind to him as it was in the past. If the movement initiated on one side by Arnold Schönberg, on the other by Igor Stravinsky, goes on, conductors will be at a loss how to show their exaggerated ecstasy. For the chamber music orchestra, seated in Europe, of "abstract" dancing, the motion of masses and individuals to express not plot and action but sentiments and emotions, are neglected. Pantomime, namely dramatic dancing or danced dramas, are equally excluded from Kröll's artistic scheme. Instead of performing modern ballets in conjunction with the scenarios intended for them, Kröll adopts the makeshift device of investing existing "absolute" music with a new choreographic meaning. The spectacle so obtained is the old "divertissement," which differs from the tradition-worn examples merely through the abolition of classical dancing.

Kröll's most recent mistake was considering what the conductor has done, the sins of the player appear smaller than his by far. Once the player was the enemy of the composer. Take, for instance, the innumerable transcriptions of works introduced into piano literature by Franz Liszt. He, who was the greatest virtuoso of the nineteenth century, was, on the one hand, a great benefactor, while on the other he violated some of the most natural rights of the composer. He was a greater propagandist than he was in transporting popular music and

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conducting, do not forget to be musicians, is beyond doubt. When playing a Bach Concerto in G minor, as he did on that evening, he recalled old Philipp Emanuel Bach, the son of Johann Sebastian, and his master himself, as maestro di capella. These musicians sitting at the cembalo led the orchestra by signs of their head and other movements. Of course, the effect of their conducting cannot be imagined by posterity. Besides, the primo violino was their assistant.

This form of conducting (which not long before was reintroduced by the pianist Edwin Fischer) has been revived by Furtwängler on a great scale. He counts his "ins" with leading the tutti but leaves the orchestra to itself when he is playing the soloist's part. He is an excellent player, though in certain moments the dynamism of the keyboard escapes him. His musicianship was particularly striking in the second movement. The lyric depth of Johann Sebastian Bach cannot be better expressed than by his playing.

It is to be hoped that Furtwängler will be one of the conductors to re-establish the right of music and give the composer his own. For, after all, it is the imaginative power of the man who writes the scores that gives the world its great moments.

New Ballets in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Jan. 18. SLOW as the Vienna Opera has been in receiving and assimilating modern music and modern methods of stage designing and stage management, the recent evolution of dancing as a form of artistic expression has been even more reluctantly accepted here.

Richard Strauss, rather unprogressive recently in his theatrical aims, brought a welcome change in this respect during his directorship at the Staatsoper. Through his initiative the antiquated methods were to a great extent replaced by more interesting work. Heinrich Kröll, whom Strauss brought here from Munich to stage his ballet, "The Legend of Joseph," has subjected the corps-de-ballet of the Staatsoper to a process of rehabilitation. The old ballets, chiefly naive elaborations on Viennese waltzes, were discarded, and more advanced theories of dancing introduced.

However, even Kröll's efforts, though praiseworthy innovations, did not suffice to create credit for a notable production of Stravinsky's "Pulcinella," but this was a solitary achievement. Kröll abandoned, or at least limited, classical dancing and strove for mimic expression. But he did not pursue his aim to the end. He missed his opportunity to produce modern ballets; "Pulcinella," strange to say, is the only Stravinsky ballet which Vienna has so far been permitted to see. "Petrouchka" and "The Rite of Spring" are unknown here, also the ballets by Milhaud, Foclore and others.

A "Conventionalized" Stage. It is only just to say that the Redoutensaal of the former Imperial castle, which the management of the Staatsoper has recently chosen for its ballet productions, would not easily lend itself to modern ballet. It possesses only a "conventionalized" stage, and the environment and history of the hall (once the luxurious scene of court concerts) would seem to preclude ventures into musical and choreographic modernism. "Pulcinella," staged in the vein of the historical "commedia dell'arte," was probably the limit of what could be undertaken under the circumstances. There seems no reason, however, why the big stage of the Staatsoper should not be profitably employed for modern ballets. Kröll's annual ballet productions at the Redoutensaal do not even attempt to exploit the problem of modern dancing. The new possibilities of dancing, so widely employed elsewhere in Europe, of "abstract" dancing, the motion of masses and individuals to express not plot and action but sentiments and emotions, are neglected. Pantomime, namely dramatic dancing or danced dramas, are equally excluded from Kröll's artistic scheme. Instead of performing modern ballets in conjunction with the scenarios intended for them, Kröll adopts the makeshift device of investing existing "absolute" music with a new choreographic meaning. The spectacle so obtained is the old "divertissement," which differs from the tradition-worn examples merely through the abolition of classical dancing.

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Sonatas in Trousers

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

The Well-Tempered Musician, by Francis Toye, London: Methuen, 5s. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.50.

SO MUCH is written by its makers about music nowadays, and what is more surprising, actually published, that there seems to be some risk of Sydney Smith's description of Macaulay as "a book in breeches" becoming universally applicable to musicians. Wagner, of course, set the fashion by explaining at interminable length works that explain themselves. Many of his successors avoid this superfluity of writing music which nobody but the composer can understand—and one is not always certain even of him. Their literary expositions, like some of Mr. Shaw's prefaces to his plays, often show a better art than that which they expound.

Nowhere are the triumphs of the obvious more obviously triumphant than in musical journalism, so perhaps it may once more be said that music has no meaning outside its meaning as music. Unlike painting and poetry, its subjects are found within itself. As Arthur Symonds exclaimed: "What subtleties are required in order to give the vaguest suggestion of what a piece of music is like? Yet the latest music critic, after all, beyond generalizations, which would apply equally to half a dozen pieces!" To this tenuity of words may be traced the real reason for the attitude of composers and musicians generally toward critics, whom they regard as loquacious hangers-on to the tail of art, and useful only for publicity.

It is a little surprising therefore to find so many musicians contributing "a flux of words to the pen." Instead of songs without words they offer words without songs. No doubt this is some means of advantage; but, meanwhile, music itself is slowly sinking in a sea of ink. And instead of pulling her out, musicians are constantly emptying still more pailfuls over her—poor ink-blot Muse!

Yet the literary list, using that word in its better sense, has its place in the musical sun. Probably he performs his most useful function when he acts, in Mr. Francis Toye's words, as a kind of ambassador between musicians and the public. Mr. Toye himself is such an ambassador and both parties ought to be grateful for "The Well-Tempered Musician."

It would be difficult to find common sense about music more tightly packed between two covers. Wild, it is true, said that nothing succeeds like excess, but, in his attitude toward the art of music, Mr. Toye has almost an excess of common sense. After reading a hundred pages without discovering a single statement to contradict one, I felt rather inclined to go outside and get up an argument with anyone about anything. One never has this feeling by the way, when reading Mr. Ernest Newman or Professor Weismann. Generally speaking, the more stimulating critic is the more the reader wants to disagree with him.

Mr. Toye is an exception and an admirable critic because his common sense saves him from both sides. He is not a theorist, but a practical musician. Like Rossini he lumps all music into two categories—good music and bad music—and thus defies those whom he describes as theorists, "cultivated amateurs," and "the peculiar tribe of sentimentalists whose attitude toward music is very much that adopted by a lady of my acquaintance toward tariff reform. 'I do not,' she said, 'know anything about it, but I feel very deeply on the subject.' Almost every musician subscribes to Mr. Toye's categories in practice if not in theory.

Nearly all musicians, again, will admit that music is a language. It is a language, however, which is not understood by the majority of the population. It is a language, however, which is not understood by the majority of the population. It is a language, however, which is not understood by the majority of the population.

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can best point out to the plain man that the best music is not the dullest, but the most attractive music, and that, popular prejudice notwithstanding, the classics, the romantics and the moderns are capable of giving him more enjoyment than the average commercial ballad or syndicated dance tune."

Next to making music or listening to it, the plain man, to say nothing of the plain woman—if one may risk the term—cannot do better than read "The Well-Tempered Musician." They will learn that the best thing to do with music is, not to talk or write about it, but to live it. More than ever, this book provokes the wish to play. In fact, it is almost certain that the plain man will abandon the club in to become books in his library and aim, rather, at the ideal of symphonies and sonatas in trousers, or even as a beginning, preludes in plus-fours.

The Fragility of Music

By ALFREDO CASELLA

RECENTLY a referendum has been opened in Milan apropos the revival, at the Scala, of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera." Like "Trovatore" the previous year, this opera has seemed to a great part of the public very much worn. Hence the referendum, which was due to the initiative of a great daily newspaper of the Lombardy capital, put the following question: "Is music as lasting as the other arts?"

Like most referendums of the same order, this one does not seem to have drawn out in debate anything very substantial in the way of opinions. In any event I am astonished that it should have been possible for a such a question to be even raised by a serious newspaper. And yet the question is not without its merits. Each art is durable in proportion to the greater or lesser resistance of the material it employs. So that architecture and sculpture always have been the arts which have best withstood the centuries. Roman, Greek, Egyptian and Chinese monuments are still standing today as a goodly reminder of their contemporaries.

Music has the peculiarity, which totally differentiates it from the other arts, of being able to exist only by means of the interpreter. And another important circumstance which aggravates the fragility of music is the evolution and continual perfecting of musical instruments. It is often said that men are always the same, throughout the centuries. That is true in the main language, style of living, manners, art and thought. It would be absurd, for instance, to suppose that the organist who today arrives by Pullman or even airplane in a large American city and who is led before an organ comparable to that of Bach, whose means of transportation was a horse-drawn conveyance and who seated himself before an organ of 20 keys.

Without doubt it is for this reason the most moving and eloquent of human "ways of dreaming."

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"The Pines of Rome"

Played in Boston

The program of the fifteenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, played yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, was:

Vivaldi
Concerto in E minor for string orchestra
Leopold
Fantasie Contrapuntique sur un Crémignon Liégeois
Respighi
Symphonic Poem, "Pini di Roma"

Symphony No. 1 in C major Op. 21
Vivaldi's Concerto (edited by A. Votaw) was played for the first time in Boston; likewise the Fantasia by Lekeu; likewise the symphonic poem by Respighi. The chief interest of the program, of course, centered about the last named. It calls for a swollen orchestra, including six "Buccine," which were represented yesterday by Wagnerian tubas; are the terms synonymous? The score also includes a gramophone (No. R. 6105 of the Concert Record Gramophone—the Song of the Nightingale). There are certain obvious remarks in connection with the employment of the gramophone in a symphonic orchestra from which we will abstain. It is a very minor feature of the composition and has received already more attention than it deserves.

There is no question of Respighi's mastery of the art of composition as displayed in this his latest symphonic poem. There is not an ineffective note in the whole piece. There is plenty of orchestral color, often unusual, but never unpleasantly dazzling. There are many harmonic and melodic inventions which attract the attention, although it must be confessed that they are not strikingly individual. The handwork of a master craftsman is seen on every page, but perhaps not that of a strongly defined individuality.

What would seem to be the principle of the paper—ventured to affirm that the fragility of music was caused solely by the caprice and instability of man. It is curious that this variability in human taste manifests itself precisely and exclusively with regard to music. Mr. Luadi has not failed, in connection with "Un Ballo in Maschera," to bring out once more the words, "eternal" and "immortal."

That seems to me rather dangerous in an artistic discussion. I think, for my part, that it is needless to point out that all that man creates is fragile in respect of time. The proud monuments of Assyria or of Egypt are less perishable than music, that is certain. But I think, as I said at the outset, that the duration of each form of art depends, apart from the value of the thought, upon the resistance of the material employed. Hence we must resign ourselves to the admission that music is of all arts the most ephemeral.

Without doubt it is for this reason the most moving and eloquent of human "ways of dreaming."

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cipal defects in this symphonic poem are the questions character of the subject and the method of its treatment. In spite of the command of the technical resources of the modern orchestra which is displayed in this composition, it reveals a startling poverty of imaginative power. In fact, it is the "Fountains of Rome" warmed over, with a few extra garnishings. It was music admirably suited to Mr. Koussevitzky, who gave a vivid interpretation of its too literal measures, and it was played with astonishing virtuosity by the orchestra.

Lekeu's Fantaisie did not receive such successful handling. Here is music, if we must not, whose chief beauty is the beauty of the surface. To bring them to light requires sympathetic insight, a sensitive touch, the power of supplementing the often too literal measures, and it was played with the understanding of a sensitive interpreter. Given such treatment, it is possible that this music would be effective. Yesterday it was but pedestrian.

And so, leaving apart Vivaldi's Concerto, which is like unto many of its kind and period, the young Beethoven furnished the chief musical interest of the afternoon. By contrast, this symphony seemed far better music than it perhaps really is. Yet the listener is still able to note the youthful enthusiasm of many of its measures; and despite its immaturity it is possible here and there to feel the power of Beethoven's budding genius. It was played with simplicity by Mr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra, but with due regard for its inherent beauties.

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Carnegie I would not
show that show. The light-
best thing of its kind."
RAY
DO YOU
KNOW
A
CRACK
WIFE?
GEORGE
W. HERNE

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THE HOME FORUM

Living Valentines, and Those On
Lace Paper

THERE is a small and miscellaneous shop in my town whose proprietress keeps track of all the festivals, and in whose window coming events cast their shadows quite a long time before. So I have known, earlier than I should otherwise have thought of it, that St. Valentine's Day was coming, and have turned casually meditative to realize that this small shop window in a New England town advertises a holiday whose origin is lost in the shadow of antiquity. All the antiquarians seem to be sure of it that the good man dubbed St. Valentine had nothing at all to do with it; and that only by later accident of history was his name given to the tender messages that mankind has so long associated with the fourteenth of February. For all we know, he might not have liked it—or again, he may have been just the kind of man for the celebration, in which case he would have liked it much. For it has been plausibly argued that youths and maidens celebrated a kind of St. Valentine's Day in pagan Rome, and so a festival that had once been held in honor of Pan and Juno became St. Valentine's because he happened to be the saint whose day in the calendar stood nearest the date of the pagan celebration. And along, of course, came Cupid, who, no more to be kept out of the celebration in the Christian era than he could in the pagan. But this is more or less the erudite guesswork of solemn students. So all I know for certain when I see my townswoman hanging up her annual display of valentines is that she is unwittingly helping to perpetuate a festival that for hundreds and hundreds of years has recurrently added something to the gaiety of humanity.

In those remote days, however, each valentine (though the name had not been invented) stood on his or her feet; there would have been no paper or cardboard valentines to hang in any shop window, and these living valentines chose each other by drawing lots. My favorite dictionary tells me that a valentine is "a sweetheart or a lover made on St. Valentine's day. This name is derived from St. Valentine, to whom February 14 is sacred."

Or again, says my learned friend, a valentine is "a letter or missive sent by one person to another of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's day." The sentimental class are often highly ornate and expensive productions, usually bearing pretty pictures on the subject of courtship or matrimony; the comic class are generally coarse and vulgar productions, usually with caricatures of the human form depicted on them, and are often meant to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, characteristics, etc., of the recipient.

So it was when my favorite dictionary was young, but he is growing

old-fashioned, and I sometimes fear I must sooner or later get a new one for the sake of the new words. He would be glad to know, for I assure he detested them, that the so-called "comic" valentines (which came into being in their most objectionable form in about the middle of the nineteenth century) have nowadays almost completely disappeared. There are none of these atrocities in my townswoman's window, though there are valentines in her display whose intention is to "make merry" the recipient, and to share a smile, after all, an excellent expression of affection.

But if the valentine is to digress; and the idea I left behind me was that the old "valentine" has come nowadays to mean the missive rather than the giver or recipient. And the sentiment expressed is meant to be taken lightly, though there are valentines of fifty years and more ago, now preserved in collections, from which still emanates a charm of seriousness; as when the sender of one such missive took pen in hand and wrote at part of his offering:

"If thus unseen I dare to woo,
Doubt not my heart or intent;
But let this truth remembered be,
True love is always diffident."

A writer in the early part of the eighteenth century left a record of contemporary valentine practice:

"On the eve of St. Valentine's Day the young folks in England and Scotland, by a very ancient custom, celebrate a little festival. An equal number of maids and bachelors get together; each writes their true or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up, and draw by way of lots, the maids taking the men's billets, and the men the maids', so that each of the young men lights upon a girl that he calls his valentine, and each of the girls upon a young man whom she calls hers. By this means each has two valentines; but the man sticks faster to the valentine that has fallen to him than to the valentine to whom he has fallen." After which, it appears by the same witness, there followed neighborhood parties and merry makings in which the valentines figured in their proper combinations; and, as it seems to me at this distance, the fact that each youth and maiden had two valentines must have been as good as a chaperon. Nor was this only a popular festival.

When Master Peppy was writing the famous diary, it was the proper thing among the fashionables to celebrate St. Valentine's Day in the same manner; and Master Peppy, in 1667, took it quite as a matter of course when Little Will Mercer turned up as Mrs. Peppy's valentine "and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself, very pretty; and we were both well pleased with it." "I am also," continued Master Peppy, "this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me £5; but that I don't have laid out if we had not been valentines." Two years earlier he had written his satisfaction at having been drawn as a valentine by "Mrs. Pierce's little girl," because "a little girl" was satisfied with a smaller valentine gift than he would have had to make to a bigger and older one. About them, too, we perhaps discover the beginning of the modern valentine with verses, for the diarist commented: "But I do not first observe the fashion of drawing mottoes as well as names, so that Pierce, who drew my wife, did draw also a motto, and this girl drew another for me. What was, 'Moe, courteous and fair.'" On these occasions in high life the present given by a gentleman to his valentine was often so expensive that to be drawn by Mrs. Pierce's little girl was genuine matter of self-congratulation for Master Peppy.

But that was long before the day of the inexpensive and efficient postage stamp, whereby valentine-making became an industry; and that was before the invention of the greeting card and the establishment of an even greater industry that now includes valentines. Without these helps—the obliging postage stamp, the valentine manufacturers, and now the makers of greeting cards, with their busy company of designers, versifiers, and epigrammatists—I suspect that St. Valentine's Day might by this time have become obsolete. But who can say? And, as things are, when I see my townswoman decorating her window, it is pleasant to think of her, in her apron and spectacles, as preparing once more a centuries old annual festival. Or again, it may give a passing entertainment to imagine good St. Valentine himself, looking at my townswoman decorating her window, and exclaiming mildly, "Well, well, well! What an odd way to celebrate me!"

Flowers at a Chinese
New Year's Fair

Blossoms for the New Year,
Twisting branches, heavy bending—
Rubric, crimson, purple, saffron,
Painted shades from Gold Catches;
Pine stalks in waving grasses,
Falling from the red wood jar—
Petaled broderies for sale
As the crowd surged by.

A coal cart stopped. A sooted face
Of torpid bronze
Was lifted by the window ledge—
Dreamed back to a low mud house,
When Ching Ming sunshine
Brought the apricot and peach
By the wall, where all lay buried.
Then flowers were blooming free—
Still the crowd surged by.

Robert Merrill Bartlett.

Morning—Bermuda

A dawn on the hill overlooking the Great Sound the purple mists hung like gossamer over the land and sea and the quietness seemed to wrap itself around in folds. From beyond the horizon came one ray of light, and then a rosy glow spread over the sky with splendor. Steadily rising, the sun pushed aside the haze and smiled upon the grass, heavily laden with dew, glistened like a bed of jewels.

Nothing moved until a gayly-clad



The Castle in Which "Comus" Was First Played. From an Old Print

Ludlow Castle

THE town of Ludlo is very proper, well walled and gated, and standeth everywhere eminent from a bottom. In the side of the town as a peace of the enclosing walls is a fair castle. . . . The castle hemeth in one part of the town and standeth on a strong rock well ditched betwixt Corve-Gate and Mille-Gate. So writes Le-land, the antiquarian, in his "Itinerary" (1534-1539).

The "fair castle" of Ludlow, on the border of Wales in Shropshire, and less than forty miles west from Warwick, was, for some hundreds of years, the seat of the Lord-Principality of Wales and the Marches, but early in the eighteenth century was allowed to fall into ruins. The towering walls of the Norman keep and the round Norman chapel are the oldest parts of the ancient pile. The castle was practically rebuilt by Sir Henry Sidney when he was Lord-Principality, in the reign of Elizabeth. The original structure was probably erected in the days of Edward I by one Roger de Mortimer; and the rich and stately apartments that once lay back of the ruins of the curtain wall—an excellent example of old architecture—is traditionally connected with the names of bygone princes and queens and kings.

Fulke Greville, proud to call himself "friend of Sir Philip Sidney," the biographer of the poet, must have visited Ludlow; Sir Philip Sidney, also. In all probability, lived in the Castle when his father was Lord-Principality, and there gathered around him the literary men of his day—Spenser, Harvey, Raleigh, and others. Other literary memories cling to the crumbling walls of Ludlow Castle: Here Samuel Butler lived, when, after the Restoration, the Castle again became the Court of Wales, and the Earl of Carbery was Lord-Principality. Butler was his lordship's secretary and the steward of Ludlow. In the rooms over the gatehouse, he wrote the greater part of "Hudibras" in 1662-2. A writer of sixty or more years ago argues quite convincingly that it was not over the gatehouse into the Castle Gate that Butler lived, but in those larger and more suitable rooms where a steward, to say nothing of a poet, should live—over the gatehouse by the side of the ancient keep, as shown in the picture—the gatehouse into the inner court. The poet looked out and saw how

"The moon pulled off her veil of light
And in the lantern of the night
With shining hours hung out her light."

When there is not one stone left upon another, the spot where Ludlow Castle stands will still be associated with the great events in English literary history, for it was there in the splendid Great Hall, with light and music and gaiety, that Milton's "Comus" was first presented in 1634, to celebrate the entrance into Wales of the Earl of Bridgewater, then Lord-Principality. Comus was played by the Earl of Bridgewater's talented children, the little Lady Alice Egerton, "The Lady," speaking these words for the first time, in the historic Great Hall

—and Milton may have heard her! "None But such as are good men can give good things; And that which is not good is not delicious To a well-governed and wise appetite. . . ."

The walls of the Great Hall are falling. It is roofless and floorless, but the "wanon masque" that grew into a "celestial poem" stands. A valley in the forest beyond Ludlow Castle in this "Dun darkness and this leafy labyrinth," is said to be the scene of the incident upon which the plot of "Comus" was written—here where

"The dore draws to the dale,
And leave the hills hee,
And shadow him in the leaves greene,
Under the greene wode tree."

Gentians

The grass of Alpine pastures is strewn with blue gentians, diapered with little armies of wild violas—yellow, purple, white or tricolor—each massed in companies of their own hue. Nature, loving a pattern, has devised it so. But the white anemones perched on the slopes are more inspiring and unpredictable. How odd that the frail and willing anemones of our copests should share the name with those tall upstanding flowers. They will through the steepest slopes, and are finest there; where, as you climb, the stems and blossoms are above as well as round you and make a sort of transparent grove, the light throwing back that faint green tinge which is an afterthought in the intense whiteness.

But this may be a glory that one has come out to see, and the rarest delight must still be that which catches you unawares. It is the find of an uncommon treasure, or a radiance of flowers where one expected a void. So, coming down from a mountain in September, and passing the bare, grassy slopes, I came to a wood from which all the summer seemed gone. Autumn carpeted the ground, at least with its colours; it was in the red of the bilberry plants, the red-stained leaves of crane's bill and the yellowing bushes. But against that ruddy carpet and the green of the sparse pines there were suddenly flashes of blue. There was no mistaking the deep blue of those gentians, the tall stalks bushed toward the top with rough, pointed leaves. They were—let us shirk the last syllables of the Latin and call them the Asclepiads.

They are stalwart among gentians, looking high up, and late; their look of strength enhanced by the way each pair of blossoms springs from between a pair of leaves, and all forming, as the books say pleasantly, "a long leafy raceme." And then they gather in small troops. So it was here. The flowers rose from the autumn floor, enhanced by the air of motion in them; and as they hovered in a troop, bending their tall heads a little from the straight lissom stalks as though in quest of something, they seemed—it is an absurd image but it compelled itself upon me—a group of miniature giraffes. They were hunting for forage among the reddened leaves. Next morn'g they would be moving on—Arthur McDoyle, in "Ruminations."

was not a breeze in the air or a ripple on the ocean, but reflections everywhere. Under the calm harbor waters could be seen the strata of rock and sand, bringing out many shades of color. On the farther shore a deep red oleander was mirrored in all its rich coloring. It lent brilliancy to the somber green of the cedars. Gradually ascending, the sun lit up the shady places while a blue sky canopied a bluer sea.

In the thick below was a memorable sight—a large cedar tree, some



Snow Crystals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is there a scoff? Is there a cynic? Is there a vain and frivolous person? This will make them reverent, this will make them humble, If they will look, if they will think, If they are honest.

Here where I am standing, snow falls on my sleeves in crystals. The crystals are beautiful, and intricate, Exquisite, evanescent. Stars are here, and daisies, Feathery emblems of all sorts Geometrically perfect.

Men are clever: With study and art and fine tools They could probably make imitations. Given time, they could make them in dozens, In hundreds, in thousands, Very like these.

But try to count the crystals that fall on your sleeve in an hour: In a minute. They fall upon the just and the unjust, The seeing and the unseeing.

I do not speak of worlds, of stars, of planets Kept faithfully in their orbits Year in, year out; I do not speak of stellar spaces and light years—I speak only of snow crystals. Alice Lawry Gould.

Among the Spanish Painters

The art of Spain is one of its most interesting manifestations, even in painting alone.

The first name to come to mind is Velázquez, whose paintings are too widely known for discussion here; Murillo with his wonderful coloring; Zurbarán, Ribera, and that strange man from another land whose name the Toledans, when unable to master it, changed to El Greco, the Greek. If, amid a crowd of Spanish pictures an unusual and pale but vivid blue or green of a robe stands out, it is El Greco's work; by those soft yet brilliant colors his painting can be distinguished, for it is as characteristic of him as the long, pale faces and ascetic hands in his pictures. One of his portraits, that of an unknown friend, is accounted one of the three finest portraits in the world. It hangs in the Prado in Madrid as the Portrait of a Gentleman with a Ruff. A dark background, a black doublet, a snowy, plaited ruff; above it, a long and slender face, a pointed beard, dark hair growing high on an intelligent forehead, and under heavy brows great dark eyes full of humor, kindness, and intelligence. His identity is unknown; we can only conjecture that he was a Spanish gentleman of Toledo.

Goya is most widely known by his portraits of Charles IV and his family. In the room devoted to him in the Prado hangs a fine portrait by him that is little mentioned: that of General Urrutia, the Basque leader of the period. He stands looking out of his picture, a hat and cane in one hand, his apyria in the other; white-haired, keen-eyed, alert, intelligent, and alive in every line. Goya was especially the painter of Madrid. The cartoons which he made for tapestry designs might be with a change of costume, scenes from the Madrid of today.

After Goya the French influence became supreme in the field of Spanish painting. It was the period of historical paintings, of the canvases of David. The result of this visible

"Put Up Again Thy Sword"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE advocate of the use of violence in the settling of disputes, whether between individuals or nations, receives a severe rebuke in an incident related in all four Gospels of the New Testament. When the multitude sent by "the chief priests and elders of the people" came to arrest Christ Jesus, the impetuous Peter, armed with a sword, drew it and, obviously in the spirit of resistance to the indignity to which he believed the Master was about to be subjected, smote off the ear of "a servant of the high priest's."

Had Jesus been of the mind to use the weapons of the world, he would have called upon his disciples to resist. But the Nazarene, as gentle as he was mighty, rebuked the disciple with these words: "Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." In this brief passage, the Founder of Christianity set before all the generations of those who should presume to call him Lord and Saviour an example of resistance to the temptation to use force to withstand manifest injustice. What to material sense seems an illogical position, through spiritual understanding becomes crystal clear. The use of carnal means or weapons gives strength to the belief in the reality of material force, an assumption entirely contrary to spiritual fact.

Christian Science declares that God is omnipotent and omnipresent. Therefore, the resort to material means assumes at once to utilize a power other than the divine all-power, a position manifestly in disobedience to the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." The attitude which would make use of material weapons precludes the possibility of obedience to omnipotent Deity. Jesus' position was that of nonresistance to the force of evil; for did he not assure those that came out to take him that were he inclined to resist he could summon "twelve legions of angels"? His failure to seek such aid was due to his assurance that God is all-powerful, and to his accurate foreknowledge of the experience through which he was to pass in order to fulfill his mission as the Way-shower of Truth and Life.

But, one may inquire, am I to be guided by this example? Must I sheathe my sword when set upon by the forces of evil? Christian Science is answering this question concisely and directly through teaching the unreality of evil and the method whereby the seeming power of evil is destroyed. "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," a statement which denies the possibility of another power or another presence. Then the belief in evil, in any seeming power apart from God, is but an hallucination, a false belief of the

says: "An English critic, in a comparison between Sorolla and Zuloaga and their predecessors, says: 'What do we find in Portinari, Zuloaga, and their like? Inerring draughtsmanship, a capacity for pictorial design, an appreciation of the harmonies of color, and a daring handling of its brilliancies; whereas in Goya and his followers, Zuloaga, Sorolla, and others, we observe a breadth of expression, sufficient exactitude in drawing, an impulsive realism, and a certain disregard for pictorial balance. The two sets of men are irreconcilable.'"

There is a long list of other men. Darío de Regoyos, influenced by French impressionists, is the Spanish impressionist. He paints landscapes in the Basque country, the misty northern Cantabrian section, where the colors are less brilliant than in the South, but his interpretations are none the less poignant for their softly shaded presentation. Pinazo and Montrell are Valencians and of the school of Sorolla. Ramiro de Maetia, widely known as a journalist, is also an artist. Rusiñol too is not only a writer but a painter of the gardens one dreams of. Romero de Torres of Cordova, Miguel Villadrich, and Salaverría, all paint peasants and scenes of their districts.

If it should seem strange that Pedro Picasso is not in this list, it is because Paris has been his headquarters, and his work has nothing characteristically Spanish about it, but belongs to an individual French genre.

After taking a few steps in the Museo de Arte Moderno in Madrid, the large pictures of Padilla and others follow this tendency with portrayals of scenes from Spanish history.

Fortuny, a Catalan, with his wonderfully vivid colors became known outside of Spain especially for his gypsy pictures. His small and brilliant scenes in their exquisite detail show the influence exerted on him by Meissonier. Ignacio Zuloaga, a Basque, who comes of a family of artists in Spain, shares the family renown with his uncle and his grandfather. His picture of Uncle Daniel and his Daughters hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Daniel Zuloaga's tiles, pottery, and mosaic work, made in Segovia, are well known both in Europe and America. Zuloaga exhibited in America many of his portraits of people of note, but the canvases that show more clearly his native spirit are his paintings of cities, such as the one of Toledo. His paintings of the people, such as his Basque Peasant, shown in New York and Boston, his less conventional portraits, show a profound understanding of Spanish psychology, written large for one who will to read it is a pity that he has not devoted himself to that and to his interpretation of the old wind-swept cities of the mesa, leaving fashionable portraits to Ramón Casas. Joaquín Sorolla portrayed perfectly a moment of Spain. Someone has said that in his pictures it is always two o'clock of a July afternoon on a Spanish beach with the temperature at 105°. But what is more gorgeous than that gleaming beauty of sky and blue and green Mediterranean, with children running or swimming, and fishing boats with gaudy sails set or with oars drawing them up the beach, all bathed in the glorious sunlight? One feels the energy that wielded the brush, and remembers on second thoughts that Sorolla is the first outdoor painter of Spain.

Mr. Sedgwick in a recent book

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AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By

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486 pages 12.00
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490 pages 12.10
492 pages 12.15
494 pages 12.20
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514 pages 12.70
516 pages 12.75
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548 pages 13.55
550 pages 13.60
552 pages 13.65
554 pages 13.70
556 pages 13.75
558 pages 13.80
560 pages 13.85
562 pages 13.90
564 pages 13.95

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low	High		
ber col as 48.....	104%	97	NY Ont & W'rig as '92.....	104%	97
ubber 8s 35.....	104%	104	NY Ruc 6s 85.....	104%	97
Chm 7s 41.....	104%	104	NY Sus & W'rig as 37.....	104%	97
lin det 6s 43.....	101	100%	NY Tel Gen 41as 39.....	97%	97
ber 8s 43.....	104%	104	NY Tel det 6s 49.....	101%	97
elting 6s 47.....	107%	107	NY Tel det 6s 49.....	101%	97
or Refining 6s 37.....	104%	104	Niak Falls Pow 6s 32.....	106%	97
T col as 29.....	97%	97	Norl so Tel 7s 5s A 61.....	82%	97
ber 8s 35.....	97%	97	Nor Am Cement 61as.....	97%	97
T af 6s 60.....	99%	99	Nor Am Cement 61as.....	97%	97
T det 5s 43.....	104%	104%	Nor Am Ed 3f 61as 48.....	104%	97
W & Elec 6s 34.....	97	97	Nor Pac gen 3s 2047.....	103%	97

Cop 6s 58 39	102%	103%	Nor Pac 45s A 2047	91%
Cop 6s 58 39	102%	103%	Nor Pac 6s 58 3947	99%
Cop 7s 58 39	106%	107%	Nor Pac 6s D 2047	98%
Cop deb 7s 43	101%	102%	Nor Pac 4s reg	85%
Cop 4s 42s 39	91%	91%	Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110%
Cop 4s 42s 39	91%	91%	Nor States Pac 6s 41	106%
SF Gen 4s 35	91%	91%	Ohio Riv Ed 6s 48	100%
SF Gen 4s 35	91%	91%	Ohio Riv Ed 6s 48	100%
Line 1s 30	105%	105%	Ont Ben Col 6s 41	96%
Line 1s 30	105%	105%	Ont Pac Nix 6als 43	100%
Canv 2d 48 48	91	91	Ont Pac Nix 6als 43	100%
Canv 2d 48 48	91	91	Ort Shore 1s 46	91%
4s 58	95%	95%	Ort Wash RR 4s 61	84%
4s 58	95%	95%		

68 '95	1063	1063	Otis Steel 71 s B '47	1023
PL&WV div '41	91	91	Pac Gas & Elec 55 '42	99
ct Swn div	99	99	Pac P< 1st 1st 58 '30	99
Tel & C div '59	77	77	Pac Tel & Tel 1st 58 '37	101
Int Corp 6s ct	101	100	Pac Tel & Tel 1st 58 '32	101
of Pa Rfr 6s C	1023	1023	Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	108
tel p m 5s '38	96	96	Penn Rfr 48	96
tel rfr 5s '42	99	99	Penn R con 48 '38	93
			Penn R con 48	93

[illegible]

herm 48	36	56%	Port Rep L 6	58	42	90%
herm 48	40	116%	Port Rep L 6	58	42	90%
clm deb 48	81%	81%	Pub Svc E & P	51%	49	104%
clm & O 58	58	103	Pub Svc G & E	51%	49	105%
clm & O 68	52	107%	Pub Svc N J	68	32	103%
clm 68	59	94%	Quanta	78	22	109%
herm 1st 48	16	101	Read rfg 41%	97	3	99
Eng 34	61	70%	Rep I & S	57	43	99
clm 1st 48	49	90%	Rep I & S	51%	49	94%
clm 1st 48	57	108%	Rep I & S	51%	49	94%
clm 1st 48	57	108%	Rochester	78	22	78%

Gen 1st	1031	1031	Rogers-Brown	74	74
Gen 2nd	1031	1031	St Joseph & G I	47	78
Con 58 '39	1031	1031	St L M & S rfg	48	79
Con 58 '46	123	132	St L M & S rfg & Gd	33	90
R A 1st	867	867	St L R	55	81
R A 2nd	867	867	St L & S F 4s A	50	79
Q rfg 58 '71	1035	1035	St L & S F 58 B	50	79
Q rfg 58 '83	85	85	St L & S F 58 D	42	100
Q rfg 58 '83 reg	849	849	St L & S F 58 D	42	100
Q rfg 58 Nb	27	95	St L & S F 58 D	42	100
Q rfg 58 Nb	53	53	St L & S F 58 D	42	100

St P rfg 6s '47	111%	111%	St L S W 1st 4s '89	88%
St P rfg 4 1/2s '48	52%	52%	St L S W 1st 5s '92	84%
St P gen 4s '89	82%	82%	St P & Duluth RR 4s '88	87%
St P gold 4s '25	51%	51%	St P M & M con 6s '33	103%
St P cv 4 1/2s '32	52%	52%	St P U Depot rfg 6s '72	103%
St P rfg 4 1/2s 2014	52%	52%	St P & K C S L 4 1/2s '41	88
St P col 6s '84	104%	104%	San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	85%
SIP 4s '25	51%	51%	Seaboard A L rfg 4s '59	73%

ry 5s	27	77%	77%	Seab A L cn	6s	45	95%
ry 4s	34	89	88%	Seab All Fla	ry 6s	25	98%
tau & SE 5s	60	88%	88%	Sincir Cn	O 6s		112%
A & SE in 5s	81	81%	81%	Sincir Cn	O cl	6 1/2s	38
A 4 1/2s	A 63s	95	95	Sincir Cn	O cl	7s	37
A 4 1/2s	A 63s	118	118	Sincir Cru	O 6s	28	100%
ry 3s	50	76%	76%	Sincir Pipe	L s f	5s	42
ry 3s	50	76%	76%	So P-L	ry Sug	7s	41
ry 5s	31	105%	105%	So P-L	ry Sug	7s	41

Fr's '88	2301	107	101	So Colo Pow	8s	47	98%
Fr's '80		107%	107%	So Pacific	fr's	55	91%
Indiana 4s	52	83½	83½	So Pacific cv	5s	34	100%
Indiana 5½s	62	102	102	So Ry gen	4s	56	82½
er col 6s	32	109½	109½	So Ry con	5s	94	105
Elec 5s	56	103	103	So Ry gen	6½s	56	114
IL rfg 5s D	63	101½	101	So Ry 4s	St L div	51	88½
IL rfg 6s A	29	103½	103½	So west	Bolt Tal	fr's	56

1st 4s '29.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	Stand Mining 5 1/2s.....	100
rfg 4 1/2s '35.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42.....	97
Credit 6s '34.....	100	100	Superior Oil s f 7s '29.....	96 1/2
Health Pow 6s '47.....	104	104	Tenn Elec Power 6s '47.....	104
Lt 6 1/2s '43.....	105	105	Tex & Pac Mo. Pac 5 1/2s.....	101 1/2
(Md) rfg 5s '50.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	Third Ave rfg 4s '60.....	62 1/2
4s '45.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	Third Ave adj 5s '60.....	60 1/2
			Tel. Exch adj 6s '60.....	100

acts 5s '34.....	101%	101%	Twenty Third St Ry 5s.....	69
'31.....	95½	95%	Ulster & Del con 5s '28.....	77½
Sug deb 7s '30.....	95%	95%	Union Bag & Paper 6s '42.....	105
Sug deb 8s '30.....	100	100	Union El L & P rfg 5s '23.....	100½
Ry 6s ct '66 sta.....	96½	96½	Union Oil Cal 5s C.....	96¾
st 5s '52.....	91½	90%	Union Oil Cal 6s '42.....	104¾
Sug col 8s '31.....	109½	109½	Union Pac 1st 4s '47.....	94
			Union Pacific 4s '23.....	99½

son rfg 4s '43...	91%	91%	Union Pacific fig 4s 2008...	89
son cv 5s '35...	115	113	Union Pacific fig 6s '28...	1027%
Elec 5s '51...	94%	94%	U Rv St Louis 4s '34...	771%
G con 4s '36...	88%	87%	U Stores Real deb 6s '42...	104
Wn 5s '55...	70%	69%	U S Rubber 5s '47...	94%
goods 7s '42...	89%	89%	U S Rubber 7 1/2s '30...	107%
5s '49...	100%	100%	U S Steel s f 5s '63...	106%
			Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44...	88%

sf 6s	40	963	1017	Utah Gas & Elec 54 '37	1017	10
ing 6s '42		791	963	Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	963	9
Steel 5s '39		623		Ventientes Sugar 7s '42	97	9
At & 5s '37		85		Victor Fuel 5s	61	6
At 5 1/2s B '48		1053		Va-C C 5 1/2s '47	1061	10
6s '49		1061		Va-C C 7 1/2s '47	1121	11
		1004		Va Ry 5s '62	1018	10
				Va Ry & Power 8s '34	983	9

& F 7 1/2 s '87	102 1/2	102 1/2	Wabash 5 1/2 s	75	100 1/2
48 Bat 5 1/2 s '64	104 3/4	104 3/4	Warner Sug Rf g's	'39	88 7/8
48 '96	77 1/2	77 1/2	Warner Sug Rfg	7 s '41	99 1/2
'53	72 1/2	72	West Pa Pow 5 s A	'46	100 3/4
D '53	84	83 1/2	West Pa Pow 5 s E	'63	100 3/4
'96	71 1/2	71 1/2	West Pa Pow 7 s D	'46	136
7 s '30	107 3/4	107 3/4	West Shore 4 s 2361		84 1/2

Smelt 7s	957	957	Western Electric 8s '44	1007	1007
8s '41	1164	116	Western Maryland 4s '52	893	6
East 4 1/2s '59	963	963	Western N Y & Pa 1st	1007	1007
East 5s '74	98	973	Western Pac 5s A '46	97	97
East 7 1/2s '42	1073	1073	Western U 6 1/2s '36	112	112
Hend 5s '33	943	943	Westhouse El & Mfg 7s '31	1053	1053
Ind. 6s '29	1053	1053	West Ky Coal 7s	1005	1005

re 8s '41	.....196	106	Wilkesb & East 1st 5s '42	.....72½	107
re 8s '41	.....111	111	Willys-Ov'd 1st 6¼s '33	.....77	107
re 8s '41	.....121½	121½	Wilson & Co cv ct 6s	.....69	108
ing 7s '30	.....109½	108½	Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	.....100½	108
y Can 6s '36	.....107½	107½	Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31	.....68	109
ing 5s '76	.....99½	99¾	Youngstown S & T 6s '43	.....102½	109
ern 7s '36	.....113	112¾			
rn 14s '36	.....93	92			

FOREIGN BONDS

0 5/8 40	99	100%	Angio Chilean 7s	99 3/4	99 3/4
5 3/8 '34	99	99	Argentine Gov 6s '59 June	98 1/2	99 1/2
WV Tex 5s sta	100	100	Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99 1/4	99 1/4
adj in 5s '57	81 3/4	81 3/4	Argentine 6s '58 B	98 1/2	99 1/2
rfg 5s '57	94 1/2	94 1/2	Argentine Gov 7s '27	101 1/2	101 1/2
5 3/8 '32	102 1/2	102 1/2	Argentine 6s '59 Oct	98 1/2	99 1/2
fg 5s '56	102	102	Austrian Gov 7s '43	102 1/2	101 1/2
			Australia 5e '55	102 1/2	101 1/2

L&NO 5s '36 101	Belgium (King) 8s '55	87½	87
52	Belgium (iKing) 6½s '49	94½	94
an rfg 5s '66 70½	Belgium 7s '55	97½	97
an 5½ sta '66 70½	Belgium (King) 7½s '45	110½	110
rans 6s '32 75	Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108
rans 7s '32 92	Bergen (City) 6s '49	99½	99
	Berne (City) 8s '45	107½	107
	Berlin 6½s reg		

col 6s '41	88%	88	Bolivia (City)	8s 4s	98 ¹ / ₂	98
col 5s A '47	94%	94 ¹ / ₂	Bolivia (Rep)	8s '47	100%	100
col 5s '55	99%	99 ¹ / ₂	Brazil (Cen El Ry)	7s '52	93	92
col 5s '72	97%	97	Brazil (US)	8s '41	104	103
1st 6s '52	105 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	Bremen	7s	95 ¹ / ₂	94
adj 6s '52	73%	73 ¹ / ₂	Buenos Aires	6 ¹ / ₂ s '55	100	99
adj 5 ¹ / ₂ s refts	114	113 ¹ / ₂	Can (Dom)	5s '31	131 ¹ / ₂	101
			Can (Dom)	5s '53		

Sw & Mem	68	128	102 ¹ ₂	102 ¹ ₂	Bk Chile	6 ¹ ₂ 88	34	103	103
Sw 3 ¹ Lt	58	52	101 ¹ ₂	101 ¹ ₂	Chile (Rep)	7	42	97 ³ ₄	97
1st 3 ¹ 50			74 ³ ₈	74 ³ ₈	Chin (Gv) Hu-K	Ry	58	51	48
1st 58	50	95 ¹ ₂	95 ¹ ₂	Con Pwr	Jap	78	44	92	48
1st 68	52	102 ¹ ₂	102 ¹ ₂	Coph'n (City)	5	58	44	99	91
Time 8	31	105 ¹ ₂	106 ¹ ₂	Cordoba (Prov)	78			98	98
58	54	103	103	Cuba (Rep)	5	104	44	98	98

MS deb 4s '28	98%	97%	Czechoslov 7 1/2s rets.	102 1/2	102 1/2
on 4 1/2s 2003	93 1/2	93	Czechoslov (Rep) 8 1/2	99	95 1/2
on 4 1/2s 2003	93 1/2	93	Czech (Rep) 8s B '51	102 1/2	102
s 2003	101 1/2	101 1/2	Danish Mun 8s B '46	110 1/2	110 1/2
ty 5s '63	106 1/2	106 1/2	Denmark (King) 6s '42	103 1/2	103
ec rfg 5s '52	99	98 1/2	Dominic (Rep) 8f 5 1/2s '42	99 1/2	99 1/2
	109 1/2	109	Dutch E I 5 1/2s (Nov) '54	103 1/2	103 1/2

.....	94½	94½	DutchE Indies sf 6s '62	104½	104½
.....	106	105½	Finland (Rep) 7s '50	104½	104½
st 7½s '42	102½	102½	Finnish A 6½s '54	97½	97½
on 8s '90	64½	64½	French (Rep) 7s '49	92	91½
.....	62	62	French (Rep) 7½s '41	90½	90
.....	99	99	French (Rep) 8s '45	99½	99½
gold 7s '40	98	98	German Bk 7s ct	103	102½
g 5s '53	98	98		97	96½

61's 40	103%	103%	German 7's 49	102%	102%
col 5's '36	95	94%	German G E 7's 45	98%	98
1st 5's '51	99%	99%	Greek 7's '64	87	87
rft 5's '61	93%	93%	Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98%	98
2 6s '53	103%	103%	Hungary (King) 7's '44	96%	95%
5s new	98%	98%	Ind BK Jap 6s '27	100%	100
			Italy (King) 7s	94%	94%

61s '31	104	104	Jap (Im Gov) 61s '54	94	93½
'90	86	85½	Jurgens U M W 6s '48	104	104
5s A '67	95	94½	Lyons (City) 6s '34	108½	108½
A '62	98½	98½	Mex IRRR 4½s	86	85½
'75	68½	68½	Mex (Rep) 5s assted '45	32½	32½
'55	93½	93½	Mex 4s large A '10	40½	40½
49	104½	104½	Mex 4s small A '04	28½	28½
				25½	25½

er 6s '27	102½	102½	Norway 5½s '65	97	97
er 6s A '43	101½	101½	Norway (King) 6s '43	101½	101½
st 4½s '39	87½	87½	Norway (King) 6s '44	101½	101½
on 4s '51	63	61¾	Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
y Prod 6s	97½	97½	Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	88½	88½
s '35 A	98½	98½	Oslo (City) 6s '55	100¼	100¼
'54	97¾	97¾	Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	78¼	78¼
'54	99½	99½			

ct A	93	93	Paris-Orleans '7s '42	86	85½
ct B	92½	92¾	Paulista Ry '7s '42	101½	101½
4s '98	87½	87½	Peru 7½s	98½	98½
4s '34	95½	95½	Peru 8s '44	104	103½
4m 4½s 2013	94½	94	Poland 8s '50	89½	89½
4m 5s 2013	103	102¾	Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	99½	99½
1st 4s '37	94	93¾	Queens'd (State) 7s '41	113	113
1st 4s '74	100¾	100¾			

5% A	108	108	Rio de Jan (City)	8s	46...100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
5% B	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rio de Jan (City)	8s	47...99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
8% B	98	98	Rio G do Sul (State)	8s	46.100	100
5% B	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rotterdam (City)	6s	64...104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
4% A	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sao Paulo (City)	8s	52...102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
6% A	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sao Paulo (State)	8s	56...105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
4% A	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sao Paulo (State)	8s	50...102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
4% A	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$				

rep 6s '48.....	39 1/2	Seine (Dept) 7s '42.....	90 1/4	90 1/4	
en 4s '55.....	64%	64	Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62....	93%	93 1/2

19	Lago Petroleum.....	12%	28	Russell & Co.	16%	96%	16%	
26	Leonard Oil	10%	10%	10%	8 Sunda Palleides ..	86	85%	86
1	Lion Oil Ref.....	24%	24%	24%	8 Siemens & Hals728 ..	99%	99%	99%
29	Mexican Panuco. 5%	5%	5%	5%	8 Siemens & Hals738 ..	96%	96%	96%
3	Mountain Prod. .24%	24%	24%	24%	8 Solvay & Co.	104	104	104
39	Natl. Fuel&Gas. 15%	15%	15%	15%	8 Swift & Co.....	102%	102%	102%
5	New Bradford....	6%	6%	6%	137 Thyssen & Co.....	86	84%	86
1	NM & Ar Land Co 13%	13	13%	13	2 Westphal & Ege's 50	86	88	86
1	New York Oil.....	13%	13	13%				

x Actual sales.

1 New York Oil.... 13% 13% 13% * Actual sales.

**Uptown Investment and Foreign
Banking Service**

	1950	1951	1952	%	%	%
Co.	790	533	514	54%	54%	54%
own.	790	533	514	54%	54%	54%
uck.	31650	324	79	3%	63%	3%
ck.	500	533	514	54%	54%	54%
rn.	4900	533	514	54%	54%	54%

nts. a Payable in stock; cash op.

Stocks 8,888,400 shares, last week
1,105,000, last week 127,088,000.

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HAMBURG-PLATE LINES CONTEST

Freight War Looms Up in Hamburg and Antwerp Trade to La Plata

HAMBURG, Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence)—It is reported here, where the news seems to have aroused considerable excitement in shipping circles, that what threatens to prove a very bitter freight rate war is in sight in the trade to La Plata.

The Byron Steamship Company has now determined, it seems, to embark upon the enterprise of running a regular service between Hamburg and Antwerp and the ports on the La Plata. The La Plata freight conference, which besides various German lines includes also Dutch, Italian and French shipping companies, has resolved to oppose this action, which they look upon as an "unjustifiable intrusion" on the part of the Byron Company.

Reduction of Rates

The conference therefore announced to shippers that it intends to defend what it regards as its own sphere of interest by forwarding cargoes by the so-called conference lines at considerably reduced rates. This freight war, says the Berlin Boersen Courier, cannot but inflict great loss upon the companies engaged in it. It is a long time since there has been a struggle of this kind between international shipping companies on a route of such importance, and it is especially to be wondered at, the journal thinks, that at a time like the present, when shipping is passing through a period of depression, the competitive spirit should make itself felt in such an extreme form.

"This is not the first time," says the Boersen Courier, "that the transatlantic shipping companies have indulged in a fight of outmaneuvering." It points out that German shippers will be among those who will benefit most by the rate-cutting contest now opening, and reminds them that they will find plenty of German tonnage at their disposal.

Lines Concerned

The German lines belonging to the conference include the Hamburg South America Shipping Company, the Hamburg America Line, the North German Lloyd and the Hugo Stinnes Lines. The Dutch lines in the conference are the Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd, the Rotterdam Zuid Amerika Lijn and the Halcyn Lijn. Among other shipping companies affected are the Compania Naviera Sota y Aznar and the Chargeurs Reunis.

It may be pointed out that the struggle which is now being inaugurated concerns the lowering of rates only in the case of outward-bound La Plata freights for piece goods, bulk goods being excluded from carriage by the rules of the conference. The homeward-bound La Plata freight market remains, of course, unaffected by the action contemplated.

The Byron Steamship Company, which will have to face the competition of the whole phalanx of conference lines with their long years of experience in the La Plata trade, is inaugurating service to the Plate at fortnightly intervals. It remains to be seen, says the Boersen Courier, whether the Byron Company and the lines that are backing it will prove financially strong enough to wear down their opponents belonging to the conference lines. The side that has the longest purse will probably win.

VIRGINIA HAILS "THREE R'S"

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A call back to the "three R's" is sounded in a memorial to the General Assembly adopted in Albemarle County at a mass meeting, and attacking the present conduct of the free school system of Virginia.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

According to a financial writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer, the United States Steel Corporation, in the three years prior to the war, earned for its stockholders \$180,000,000. In the first three years following the war it earned \$284,000,000.

But in the three war years, 1916, 1917 and 1918, it earned \$621,000,000!

In order to prosecute the war during which this corporation—typical of many others—rolled up such abnormal profits, the United States Government borrowed of its people some \$14,000,000,000, the interest on which will add to the burden of taxation for many years to come.

That the war might be fought to a triumphant conclusion, the United States Government drafted some 4,500,000 young men. Of these 120,144 gave their lives for their country, and 198,059 suffered wounds. Of the anguish, sorrow and bereavement suffered by those from whose homes and families this heavy contribution for war was drawn no statistics are available—nor could be made understandable.

Under existing laws and practices there is no reason why a steel company, a ship-building company, a packing company, or a machine-building company should not triple or quadruple its profits in time of war. The law, which, as its practitioners boast, is no respecter of persons, sees nothing wrong in a condition which sends a boy to suffer in the trenches, while it sends the profits of the makers of the barbed wire on which he may be impaled soaring beyond the dreams of avarice.

Hitherto there has been no thought of the injustice of condemning one group of citizens to the hardships entailed by war prices and war taxes while another group revels in war profits. The profiteer has been thought as inevitable an accompaniment of war as is the daily roster of killed and wounded.

But public sentiment is awakening. The widespread discussion of the various plans for taking the profit out of war is a symptom of this new alertness. As Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards said of the universal draft of Labor and Capital before a Massachusetts legislative committee last Wednesday:

"Nothing in the world can do so much for peace as this measure. The universal draft is the greatest sturdy peace measure of all time. Out of our greatest sacrifice we have taken our greatest lesson."

An artist the other day went to a poster exhibition, and came away to add to general consideration of the great American billboard problem a suggestion that artistic merit should be a factor in determining the legal status of posters. Billboards, as he subsequently remarked

in print, provide a picture gallery for the man in the street, and "those who go to picture shows in the soft lighted, deeply carpeted art shrines, to speak in hushed tones before much-lauded examples, may, and often do, fare worse than the man in the street, the items in whose gallery must have qualities to catch and hold his interest in the babel of moving life and color and sound." One may believe that this idea stands out more clearly in an exhibition of posters than in everyday observation of the billboards, whereon art triumphs in its own right because experience is showing that the better the art the more effective the advertisement, although this helpful relationship of aesthetic cause to practical effect is still undiscovered by a good many advertisers. Evidently, too, one does not often see the man in the street wrapped in contemplative enjoyment of his picture gallery, or hear him speaking to another in hushed tones before what, for example, an art catalogue might call "No. 10,642. Portrait of a Lady Who Has Preserved Her Schoolgirl Complexion."

But why the class distinction? It would be more descriptive to say that the billboards are everybody's picture gallery; and it is no doubt true that a case can be made out for them as an educational influence, not only in helping artists and advertisers to understand each other, but in placing much excellence of design, color and typography where it insidiously influences the critically unobservant. Future students of the century, it is not impossible, might deduce from surviving posters (if the right ones survived) that we live today in a period of widely diffused aesthetic culture. Or an analytical poet might write to describe an exceptionally un-aesthetic truck driver:

A billboard by the highway's brim
Was an advertisement to him,
And it was nothing more.

But it would be no easy matter to supervise this gallery according to the merit of the exhibits. Artists, as is common knowledge, disagree with selections made by qualified art juries for the smaller exhibitions; and advertisers, self-contained men though they seem, are often equally temperamental. There would be quick and savage dispute, for instance, over the art value of the well-known "Portrait of a Young Man With a Collar." It is not what the poster is—unless somebody wishes to stir up more trouble by hinting that the influence of posters does not invariably make for the encouragement of the better habits of thought and behavior—but where it is. The first question on which there is any hope of agreement must still be how the exhibits in Everybody's Gallery are to be hung.

Nature also contributes to this gallery, working in landscape and varying her pictures from season to season, and even from minute to minute, with a grace impossible to any competing artist; these pictures are hung already, and the important point is to secure a working agreement among the patrons of the gallery that the often excellent pictures generously pro-

vided by advertisers shall not be hung where they destroy enjoyment of the better pictures even more generously provided by nature. It is not well, if nature has contributed what an art catalogue might call "No. 11,642,736. Birches and Brook in Winter," to hang in front of it "No. 10,642. Portrait of a Lady Who Has Preserved Her Schoolgirl Complexion." Here a reasonable management of Everybody's Gallery would take example from the softly lighted, deeply carpeted art shrines, consider one picture with another, and do justice to a great and beneficent artist whose pictures never have any ulterior design on the beholder's pocketbook.

A London correspondent of the New York Times has contributed to his paper a review of an analysis of industrial and business conditions in the United States for the year 1925, written by an English correspondent of The Times of London. The matter republished is largely quoted, and affords interesting

An Englishman's Views of American Efficiency

reading for Americans, simply because they see in it a plain statement of facts, unembellished and unvarnished, the whole collated and served up for the edification of the English people. If it were not that the main points emphasized are so easily verified they might, at first blush, appear flattering. But as they are analyzed and weighed it at once becomes evident that they are based upon facts already apparent to even the casual student of economic subjects.

The whole article is prefaced with the observation that the American standard of living rose in the year under review to a level never before approached by any nation, as a result of the largest material gains of any peace-time year in American history. It is intimated that the steady revival of industrial activity in Europe, more than ever apparent during the latter months of 1924, warned American manufacturers and industrialists generally of the necessity of preparing to meet somewhat stronger competition in foreign quarters than ever before. Their own efforts in this direction have been supplemented, it is observed, by co-operation on the part of wage earners and employees generally. The result has been greatly increased efficiency in all lines of production, on the farms, in the mills, and in the factories and shops.

It is the view of the correspondent quoted that the American railroads, by proving their ability to extricate themselves from an extremely embarrassing situation which threatened a determined movement in the direction of public ownership, or at the least public operation and control, have postponed indefinitely what seemed an impending eventuality. He believes the managers of the railroads have established, beyond reasonable controversy, the superiority of private over public ownership of their utilities.

There is seen also, in the greatly expanded domestic markets of the United States, the explanation of the increased prosperity of the American farmers. It has been insisted, it will be remembered, that the plight of these farmers is deplorable and that the whole structure of agricultural production is threatened with destruction. Perhaps this friendly and observing analyst is able to see in the situation what those who have viewed it at closer range have overlooked. It is well sometimes, when one's own lot seems unhappy or difficult, to compare our own with another's condition.

Credit is thoughtfully given to those American manufacturers and merchants who have been foresighted and sagacious enough to refrain from the temptation to "turn a healthy expansion into a feverishly excited boom." The observer states, by the way, that "there were certain exceptions to this rule, however, notably in the production of American motorcars."

The showing is extremely gratifying, but there should be no disposition on the part of the people of any country to take all the credit for it to themselves. Conditions in the United States have reflected, in an important degree, the bettered industrial conditions and state of popular thought in Europe. Confidence is being restored as the world begins to emerge from the overwhelming sense of depression which was left to it as a legacy of the late war. The result of the Locarno Conference confirmed and emphasized this better understanding. Prosperity and happiness are the lot of all peoples once they are assured that an enduring era of peace has been ushered in. These can be monopolized by no single nation or race.

It is a kindly and satisfying philosophy which teaches that in whatever condition one finds himself there are adequate compensations which tend to make up, sometimes indirectly perhaps, for seeming inconveniences and the interruption of prearranged plans. To the traveler who, after

On a Snowbound Railway Train

undertaking a cross-country journey in a land of such vast distances as those in the United States, finds himself marooned by snowdrifts at some point midway between his place of embarkation and his destination, the recollection of this simple axiom comes with gratifying reassurance. The prospect, to the impatient or the irritably inclined, is not a pleasant one. But to the one who has learned to accept things as they are the occasion comes as one affording an opportunity for profitable reflection.

Through the windows of the comfortable Pullman the white banks of snow are seen reaching almost to the roof of the car. Eddying flakes, driven by a piercing wind, gradually build the pile higher and higher. The faint glow in the west roughly indicates the hour and the coming of night. There is no need of watch or clock, because there are no schedules to be observed, no appointments to be kept. So, under the soft light of the ceiling lamp, the contented traveler resumes his book or his reverie. In imagination he journeys far afield, unhindered by shifting snows or impassable roadways. This method of travel was invented long before the airplane, and the silent communion which in fancy it affords long before the telephone or the radio. In thought one

covers leagues and countless miles, crossing seas and mountain ranges, visiting sunny islands washed by the gentle waves which come and depart unhurried and silently.

The tourist who thus fares forth meets no challenging frown from the captain of some frontier guard. His passport carries him wherever he cares to go. Then strangely, it at first seems, there comes to the ear the sound of a locomotive whistle. It is the challenge of the powerful engine behind a rotary snowplow to the house-high drifts against which it is planning an assault. Momentarily there is the thought that the friendly blockade is to be broken and that soon there will be resumed the persistent effort to proceed by utilizing the somewhat crude methods to which those unfamiliar with swifter processes still cling. How delightful it would be if we could all travel on the wings of thought!

But the puffing and insistent plow is still far in the distance. There will intervene, perhaps, several hours before the "relief" expedition reaches the storm-bound passengers, who, strangely enough, seem in no distress. Finally, well into the night, disturbing a quiet which had seemed to be a part of the pleasant scheme which circumstances had evolved, there comes at first a stirring movement of the train like that of a sleeper awakening from sound slumber, a hiss of escaping steam, the clang of an engine bell, parting shouts passing between the crews, and a steady gliding into the night.

Chamber music performers who go on tour through the United States are finding difficulty in maintaining their standards, according to the witness of persons who attend concerts on the remoter reaches of the circuit, and according to the evidence, furthermore, of publishers' lists and phonograph companies' catalogues. On the first score, it is noted that players can consistently bring forward the best items from their repertory only when visiting a big community, but must needs offer more or less of their second best when appearing in a little one. On the second score, it can be observed by anybody how artists of major repute take tunes of minor merit, and arranging and adapting them for this or that small group of instruments, put them forth as chamber music compositions. It can be observed also how ensemble organizations rehearse at the laboratory popular airs which they could never be imagined as presenting in recital in New York, Boston or Chicago, and send them about the country as chamber music records.

As for the responsibilities of the situation, musicians may be held accountable, perhaps, on grounds of commercial interest. The charge may be made that, by giving inferior programs in places where chamber music enthusiasm is undeveloped, they multiply engagements, and so add to their fees; and that by accepting royalties from publications and records, they increase their income still more. This, many will reply, is nothing in the world but good business. And yet there have been those who protested against the lowering of chamber music standards, even to the point of involving themselves in litigation with their colleagues. Indeed, musicians seem at one time and another to have broken up into camps on the question, simply outlined, whether reputation gained on superior achievement should be used to exploit inferior.

No doubt the musical public has a certain duty to itself in the matter. In particular, audiences in cities of larger opportunity should probably demand the highest effort of chamber music performers in all firmness, if not sternness, and should bestow their favor and their acclaim only on organizations that present, wherever they travel, and that sponsor, whenever they publish and reproduce, the best type of works.

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Random Ramblings

Although for several years Canada has had authority to appoint an Ambassador to Washington and the necessary funds have been voted, no appointment has been made because the right man has not been found. If a suggestion from this side of the line is not pertinent, we would offer the name of Stephen Leacock, economist and humorist of world-wide fame. Inevitable jester as he is, a few years of contact with the United States State Department would reduce him to a condition of solemnity that would be edifying to the world he has made to laugh.

This time it is Prof. James W. Wilson, director of the South Dakota experimental station at the State College, who is revising Mother Goose. After nine years of experimental work he is seeing results in the development of tailless sheep. Henceforth the verse will have to run:

Boppep has lost her hob-tail sheep
And doesn't know where to find them.
She won't leave them alone,
For they'll never come home
Bringing their tails behind them.

Robert Miller, first officer of the United States liner President Roosevelt, in recounting the heroic rescue at high sea of the crew from the British freighter Antiope, declared that his commander, Capt. George Fried, never raised his voice above a conversational tone during the entire emergency. What a tribute, and what an example! True leadership needs neither a megaphone to shout its inspiration nor a drum to beat its praises.

"Most Miami-ians have never seen an alligator except in a show, and the gator is as much of a wonder to them as a Vegetarian gondolier will be, if not more so,"—Miami Herald.

Crowded out by the real estate agents perhaps.

According to a Government report, the material needed for a woman's dress has shrunk in the last twenty years from an average of fourteen yards to four yards. And the price!?

After an interval of forty years, chimney sweeps have again appeared in the streets of Philadelphia—due to the anthracite strike. 'Tis "an ill wind that bloweth no man good."

It makes no difference how many Canadians vote against prohibition the ginger ale people will still make Canada Dry.

Begins to look as if the navy's expansion plans would be nipped in the bud.

Chamber Music and the Public

Everyone knows that a writer is a sour personage—and by no means merely a person—who must have peace and quiet. Every writer knows that peace and quiet are precisely what he will never get. He tiptoes over the thin ice of fancy, chasing his elusive idea, and is just about to grasp it when some missile of household uproar is hurled at him and smashes the ice to smithereens. He, poor man, falls into the blank water of chaos, and it is a long time before he can clamber out and begin his delicate journey again.

After a period of desperate and fruitless staring at the mocking paper, a glint of malice comes into his eyes. He will seize the chief interrupter and put him into cold print for the eyes of dispassionate thousands to see. The writer starts, and then realizes that what he thought was his clever malice was the serene of a revelation: it was not an interruption dimming in his ears, but an idea knocking for admittance.

This is my conclusion since the banisters, like stocky harps, have sounded to the touch of the heels of John William Davidson, who, having lately returned from tobogganing in Switzerland, now uses the banisters for inter-household transit. He tells me there are millions of mountains in Switzerland and that you come down as fast as that, "that" being a swift, downward jerk of the arm which nearly overbalances him.

He then stands on the fender and sings what he says is a French song. We indeed hear the words, "le beau fromage," several times. It is not fair to laugh at him, because he is only six. And even if you do laugh at him he will push his hands well down into his breeches pocket—to get poise and resistance—and nose a reddening little face toward you and shout, "Silly! Silly! Silly!" He is very proud of those small breeches of his. He told me he liked them because they were long. They are well above his knees, but he insists that it is winter and they keep his feet warm. He is a gay and fiery little fellow. He is no taller than the third shelf of the bookcase.

His red hair—which unseeing, clumsy boys will laconically dub "ginger" in a year or two—and delicate blue eyes, as clear as pebbles or small glass alleys, put all the lyrics of the anthologies to shame. He despises anthologies, too, for he pulled down two of them and a Shakespeare this morning, and dropped them on the floor to see if his motor tractor would climb over them. And it did. I have never known Shakespeare to look so small.

The cheeks of John William Davidson are delicate and newly pink like a little cloud I once saw at sunrise in the County Cork. His cheeks are like shallow, dainty cups. He is slight as a stem with a rose-petaled flower on it. If only he could be always six; but he doesn't want to be.

It is delightful to be in his presence; and secretly I seek it. As he passes my door I hope he will forget he was told on no account to disturb me, and will begin singing something about "le beau fromage"—or, better still, will burst in.

We have a mysterious language, he and I, in which unrestrainedly is expressed all the daring, exuberance and gaiety of our moods. It is not a language of ideas. It is a language of the heart, and of restless fun-making lips. It is a language that "gyres and gimbles." And as its pouting syllables are uttered, the "borogroves" become delightfully "nimbose" and finally "out-rage." He comes up with a basket of turf for my fire, because I like the smell of turf. Says John William Davidson:

"Good turning."
And say I, "Good turning."
And he, "Good musing."
And I, "Good churning."
And he, "Good slumping, rimming-jowling."
Ending in a spray of giggles.
"I have carried this basket full right from the end of the garden," he continues.

Interruptions at Six

"You're a very formidable young man," I say, with a pleasing, patronizing exaggeration.

"Yes," he says simply. "There were nine pieces." He goes away. I think I have heard the last of this and return—at this lyrical interlude—to the toneless prose I am trying to scrape on the paper. As usual, the gay lunch bell rescues me. John William Davidson and I are to have lunch alone today. I discover his head not far above the table.

His voice tinkles, "Good brunch and snitty pudding!" "Good wunch and wuffy wooting," say I.

"Good brunch"—in a little shout from him. "Good lunch and a nice pudding," I say in shamefaced anti-climax. After all, I can't keep this up forever. I have been making rather a fool of myself. Such senile lapses into nonsense will not be tolerated long by a pebble-eyed six-year-old. Indeed, John William Davidson remarks, "Silly!" and puts a whole potato in his mouth.

When next he is capable of speech he completely pierces my professional armor with his clear, truth-desiring voice. He blinks his blue eyes as though ridding himself of the last touch of misty exaggeration that blurred his vision, and with wide, distinct eyes, says:

"I have been thinking about that turf. There were not nine pieces. There were only six."

It is certain he will never be a writer! We used once to think he was a poet in the making, but that his remarks were rather the inconsequent caprice of a mind which treated everything from the white moon down as a toy to look at and to lord over. I did not realize till now. I remember once at supper he twirled round like a leaf to the window, and pointing with a fistful of plum cake, said quickly, as though it was a mouse and he had caught it, "I see a little star." There was a deep white star low in the wind outside. Sometimes I catch myself thinking, "I see a little star," as that stamping little person legs into the room.

His plate rings to the attack of his spoon. He waves his fork and cries, "Look what the sun's done!" Indeed, the room is now white and gay as a field of daisies, because the clouds have moved out of the sky. And, as suddenly as the sunlight, from him, "I saw a big river in France. It was called the Rhone. It was very long"—stretching his arms.

"How would you like to be a river?" I asked, making a hasty attempt to copy his inconsequence. He looks at me, licking the inside of his spoon, wrinkling his nose and hardening his features into a watching, petal stillness. So, blue eyes fencing mine, a doubting, inquiring, half-scornful voice says, "Silly! Silly, silly!"

"Well, what would you do if you were a river?" I go on, with all the secret pomp of facetiousness. He tilts his oval small chin with a cold and conquering gleam, and says decisively:

"Knock all the houses down."
"Dreadful," I say, appalled by the apparent ruthlessness of the child; completely unaware of the deceitfulness of men. But he is not comfortable about it, for he says: "I knew you were being silly, so I gave you a funny answer. Wurzel wurzel!"

"Tumpy-tum-top!" I extemporize hurriedly to save my face. That situation is saved; but he is after me again. "Look at the picture, the sea and the sand," he says, pointing through me at a picture beyond. He tips his red head to one side and says: "The sand is wrong. There are no footprints on it. There are always footprints on sand!"

He hops upstairs, does one slide down the banisters, and then lies flat on a rug before the fire and draws in a book mountains as red as his hair. I go upstairs and stare at the laborious ink and paper. It is easy enough to do sand. But what is the good of sand without footprints? V. S. P.

The Week in New York

The installation of a new star in the high firmament of the Metropolitan Opera House, which is to take place with the debut of Miss Marion Talley as Gilda in "Rigoletto," appears, from the energy being put into it, destined to be one of New York's most sparkling musical events. As a lady of only nineteen winters, and a native product grown and discovered as far away from European entanglements as Kansas City, Mo., Miss Talley shines in advance with a double luminosity, which in turn is being magnified by the absolute secrecy maintained about her voice, and by the prospective pilgrimage to hear her of a special trainload of 200 of her Kansas City friends. To Kansas City, as an editor there so forcefully explained in a letter to the Metropolitan management, the event is an even greater one, "comparable with the inauguration of a president or the sinking of the Lusitania." Between these two striking similes, New York unhesitatingly plumps for the first.

The unseen, and at times, perhaps, even nonexistent, radio audience, has now proved watchful and forceful enough to bring an evolution in that formerly evanescent institution, the banquet toastmaster. A wish to pour none but the most pulsing thoughts through the ether into myriad ears has stiffened his presence from the modesty of a breath between roars, to the inexorability of an alarm clock. Dr. James G. MacDonald, for example, who marshals the Foreign Policy Association's Saturday luncheons here, has developed in a single season until his tactics are such wide parentage as the muezzins who call to the faithful from the Turkish mosques, to minstrel show interlocutors. The rigamarole of announcements must be made before and after the speakers, and these speakers must be held to their time. Still another responsibility looms, moreover: to hold his speakers tactfully to a high enough standard of vivacity so that the audience, released from the one-time duty to remain, will not fade in favor of livelier and more intriguing programs.

America's stage laughs, the Foreign Language Information Service of New York notes in its publication, the Interpreter, have now come to begin at home. The passing of an era, unceremoniously, almost without notice, is thus discovered near the end of a very gradual transition. The checker-vested, flaxon-haired German who tried so hard to maintain order in his butcher shop, the monocled and walrus-mustached Englishman who had such a time with jokes, and the immaculately groomed Frenchman who hopped and chattered to a suave, knowing American, have suggested such wide parentage as the muezzins who call to the faithful from the Turkish mosques, to minstrel show interlocutors. The rigamarole of announcements must be made before and after the speakers, and these speakers must be held to their time. Still another responsibility looms, moreover: to hold his speakers tactfully to a high enough standard of vivacity so that the audience, released from the one-time duty to remain, will not fade in favor of livelier and more intriguing programs.

The "great grand-daddy of all recording instruments," the simple diaphragm and needle between which was passed a strip of paraffine paper, and with which Thomas A. Edison worked out the foundation of the phonograph, telephone and microphone, was recalled by his associates here this week in connection with his seventy-ninth birthday. His discovery that he was on the right track in recording sound came in 1871, when, according to his custom, he noted at the end of one day's work, "I have two bars, and between them a piece of paraffine paper, a diaphragm with a long needle passing through one of the bars. When I speak against the diaphragm and pull the paper, it is perforated by the needle." This was close, but not close enough, for he said of it, "I know now that I can record sound, but I am not sure that I

can read it," and it took him another six years to develop his device into a marketable machine that would record the human voice and also reproduce it.

Though with the growth of New York to a city with some 4000 miles of streets, each snowfall of any size has come to mean a million-dollar spectacle, the city, it appears from the succession of storms in the last two weeks, is getting more than ever for its money. The army of over 20,000 men engaged in shoveling up the snow and carting it away, at a cost already of about \$3,000,000, has won more devoted attention than usual from the sidewalk galleries because of the batteries of machines they maneuver. Steam shovels, some of the ordinary scooping type and others with the plunging shovels of dredges, have been brought into action, and most entertaining of all is a new caterpillar that walks along literally gnawing the piles of snow onto an endless chain that feeds it into a truck. With the blasting and digging operations for building foundations closed down until the heavy snows have been cleared, this new turn of operations, as the Commissioner of Street Cleaning himself noted, has afforded the perpetual curiosity of the citizenry a more than satisfactory substitute.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"A Practice Commended to Many"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Referring to the letter in a recent issue of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, entitled "A Practice Commended to Many," I would like to say that I spend a great deal of time in looking over just the advertisements in this wonderful paper.

I have purchased a great many different articles from the merchants who make use of the Monitor for advertising their goods, and always receive prompt service, courtesy, and satisfaction. If I expect to leave the city, and do any shopping before going, I look into the Monitor to see what merchants in the place to which I am going, are advertised there. Also the hotels, restaurants, theaters, and "movies." I also like to read and purchase books which are advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

In one or two instances it has happened that I could not find some article which I wanted in the stores at home. The thought would come, "I'll watch the Monitor ads," and surprising though it may seem, an advertisement of the very article, or of something which "filled the bill" just as well, has appeared shortly.

Sheboygan, Wis. R. C.

Forest Conservation in Latin America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I have received a copy of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for Jan. 8 in which I have read with much interest the article by Col. George P. Ahern on forestry. I have noted with deep interest the remarks of Colonel Ahern in regard to the actual forestry conditions in the United States and the future of forest policy in Latin America.

This is a matter of great concern to all Latin-American countries, inasmuch as in the policy of forest conservation are involved many vital problems of health, water conservation, rainfall and general living conditions.

Colonel Ahern's article is a very important contribution to the study of these problems in this hemisphere and will awaken considerable interest throughout the countries of Latin America. I congratulate you on the publication of this very valuable study.

E. GR. BOKROS, Assistant Director.
Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.